

2 Guerrillas Captured

Raiders Slay Israeli Moslem In Attack on Border Village

TEL AVIV, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas who killed a Moslem Israeli and wounded his wife in a northern border village yesterday were bent on capturing Jewish hostages to trade for the release of their jailed comrades, military sources said today.

The two Hebrew-speaking guerrillas, members of the Fatah organization, surrendered quietly to Israeli troops early today after telling a daughter of the couple that they were "sorry," local residents said.

The military command in Tel Aviv said one of the Arab gunmen was slightly wounded, apparently from one of his own ricocheting bullets.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who attended the funeral of Mussa Subhi Bakir, 35, said, "We shall seize all the means at our disposal to put an end to this kind of thing as far as we can."

"The state of Israel will not hesitate to take every step so that, before they enter villages, such savage emissaries will be intercepted on the border or even beyond it and in the places where

they are being trained," Mr. Peres said at the grave.

"We know that they came from Lebanon, that they were trained in Lebanon and we know where their training camps are."

Mr. Bakir, a member of the Moslem Circassian sect, was shot at the door of his home in the village of Rihaniyeh, three miles south of the Lebanese frontier. Military sources said the guerrillas had crossed the border, armed with explosives and hand grenades and a list of jailed Arabs that included the name of the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of east Jerusalem.

The prelate is facing trial on charges of smuggling weapons into the occupied West Bank of Jordan on behalf of el-Patah. The trial is due to end later this month.

Residents of the village, whose men serve in the Israeli armed forces, said Mr. Bakir's son and daughter ran out of the house after the shooting. Their cries attracted armed villagers who surrounded the building until troops arrived.

Jeannette Bakir, 13, said the guerrillas called out "Are you Jews or Arabs?" after they killed her father.

"When I told them we were Circassians, they seemed very surprised and began to tell us they were sorry," she said in a radio interview. The Circassians, descendants of 19th-century immigrants to Palestine from the Russian Caucasus, populate two villages in northern Galilee.

Palestinian Statement
In Beirut, a Palestinian spokesman said guerrillas attacked the Israeli settlement and left several Israelis killed or wounded. The spokesman said the guerrillas returned today to their bases "with the exception of two... who were wounded."

The attack was followed by Israeli artillery barrages across the border in the area of Bint Jebel, a Lebanese village north of Rihaniyeh, the military sources said.

The guerrilla attack was the first since Israel said Nov. 19, when three Arab gunmen killed four civilians in the Jordan Valley border town of Beit Shean before they were killed by Israeli troops.

Israeli warplanes staged a 10-minute strafing run on suspected guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon yesterday, according to the military command. But an army spokesman denied Beirut reports that two of its Phantom jets bombed other targets today.

Greeks Forge Cyprus Policy

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were expected to begin in Nicosia "as soon as possible" after the archbishop's return, the source said.

The principal question here tonight was what "common line" had been hammered out by the Greek leaders, since they have disagreed rather strongly in the past. Mr. Clerides has insisted that any "realistic" settlement must recognize the right of the ethnic Turks to control their own territory, but he would like to minimize the movement of population.

Archbishop Makarios has seemed much less willing to acknowledge Turkish control over a specific area, even though that control is now a fait accompli.

Mr. Caramanlis realizes that any solution that is acceptable to the Turks is liable to be disastrous for the Greeks. As a result, he has shifted most of the responsibility to the Greek Cypriots and agreed to support and settlement they reach.

The Turks want the island divided into two separate districts, one administered by them and the other by the ethnic Greeks. The Turks also favor a major redistribution of population, in order to give them a majority in their own area.

UNESCO Chided By Pope on Israel

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 1 (AP).—Pope Paul VI voiced "surprise" yesterday at the vote which denied Israel effective participation in UNESCO and called on the UN cultural body to restore in full its "universal and peaceful character."

The Pope made his appeal at a ceremony in which he gave UNESCO a Vatican prize for its role in fostering peace.

The Pontiff referred only in general terms to the Nov. 21 vote by which UNESCO's General Conference barred Israel from participation in the body's European regional group.



RAID VICTIM BURIED—The body of Mussa Subhi Bakir is lowered into a grave at Rihaniyeh, Israel, yesterday after being killed by Arab guerrillas in a raid late Saturday night. Watching at left (hands folded) is Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

News Analysis

Guerrilla Rivalry Arouses Arab Frictions

By Holger Jensen

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (AP).—Palestinian rivalry is aggravating old frictions between two hard-line Arab regimes and embroiling others in a crackdown on guerrilla dissidents.

Syria and Iraq have taken opposite sides in the Palestine Liberation Organization's current purge of radical extremists. Libya, a traditional haven for the guerrilla movement's more fanatical outcasts, has suddenly closed its doors to hijackers.

Egypt has become involved through the PLO's use of its Cairo-based Voice of Palestine radio station to assault Iraq. Lebanon has climbed off the fence to arrest some of its unruly Palestinian guests.

An innocent bystander, such as Tunisia, suddenly finds itself holding a group of renegade hijackers allegedly supported by Iraq whom the PLO would very much like to discipline.

Not only has the intra-guerrilla dispute undermined the Arab unity that emerged after the October war with Israel, it also threatens Arab countries with reprisals from one or another Palestinian faction.

Syria Aids Arafat

Syria is actively helping Yasser Arafat to reassert his authority over PLO dropouts by harassing the "Rejection Front" formed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the PFLP-General Command and the

Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front (ALF).

The PFLP said that 25 of its guerrillas were detained by the Damascus government in a new campaign of "arrest and torture." Other guerrilla sources disclosed that the Syrians have also warned the PFLP-GC to quit the Rejection Front or suffer expulsion and closure of all their Syrian bases.

This prompted an angry rally by guerrilla radicals in Beirut. George Habash, the Marxist leader of the PFLP who had previously enjoyed close relations with the Baathist government in Damascus, accused the Syrians of being "revisionists."

He lumped them together with Mr. Arafat's moderates in the PLO as "traitors to the Palestinian revolution... intent on a defeatist settlement with Israel."

Syria has also used the guerrilla dispute to snipe at the radical Baathist regime in Iraq, which supports the Rejection Front and actively encourages guerrilla defections from the PLO.

Baghdad has become a haven for militant extremists like Abu Nidal, an el-Patah renegade who has been sentenced to death by the PLO for using the Voice of Palestine radio station there to undermine Mr. Arafat's authority and attack the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

The PLO also contends that Abu Nidal was behind the bloody hijacking of a British jetliner from Dubai to Tunis, which hurt the guerrillas' international image soon after Mr. Arafat won recognition at the United Nations.

A Voice of Palestine radio broadcast from Cairo demanded that Iraq comply with its extradition requests. It warned: "If certain Arab countries continue to encourage division in Palestinian ranks, the PLO is capable of creating for them greater problems than they themselves can provoke."

Iraq retaliated with an angry blast against "such opportunistic and immoral slanders." It denied involvement in the Tunis hijacking operation but did not respond to the extradition request.

The PLO has used the Tunis operation as a good excuse to crack down on all of its dissidents. A spokesman announced the arrest of 26 "outlaw guerrillas" Wednesday and dissidents have since said that the figure has risen to 30.

U.S. Revises Grain Report

(Continued from Page 1)
also will be made after the next crop report," which is due in mid-December. This commitment will be reviewed every three months, he continued, so that the President can be assured that the increased food aid will not have an "adverse effect" on domestic consumer prices.

A high Agriculture Department official said that, since the September study for the President, the availability totals of corn, sorghum, soybeans and, to some extent, wheat have all declined, and that only rice crop predictions have held up.

Nevertheless, this official and a number of others maintained that much more food could be provided to needy nations if financing could be found.

A high State Department official explained that the United States could make more grain available "simply by stretching out deliveries on existing commercial contracts to Russia, Western Europe and Japan—all of which have bought more food than they need now."

Norway and Russia Adjourn Sea Talks

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Norway and the Soviet Union have ended the first round of talks on sharing the Barents Sea, a potentially rich source of raw materials, including oil, Norwegian officials said.

Tjell Eliassen, the head of the Norwegian delegation, said yesterday that five meetings were held last week with Soviet experts and it was now up to Norway to suggest a date for further talks. The new round of talks probably would be held in Oslo.

'Imperialists' Will Pay More

Castro Warns of High Sugar Prices

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Cuba intends to take full advantage of the high price of sugar on the world market, according to Premier Fidel Castro.

Speaking at a meeting of the Cuban Federation of Women, Mr. Castro said: "Not only will the imperialists have to pay a high price for petroleum, but they are also going to have to pay a high price for sugar."

"Pretty soon, they are going to put up little signs saying, 'Don't eat sugar.'" But he said Cuba was in no hurry to sell, especially to the United States.

Mr. Castro indicated that Cuba would enjoy seeing the "imperialists" pay "billions of dollars" for sugar. He added: "Not Cuban sugar, of course. Cuban sugar has very good markets. We're in no hurry to sell sugar to the Yankees."

"If one day they want to buy from us, we're not the ones who put up the blockade.... The blockades have blocked themselves off from the sugar."

Buts Suggestion

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts suggested recently that the United States might import sugar from Cuba in exchange for American rice. The suggestion was not reported in the press here and there has been no public reaction from the government.

Cuba now sells most of its sugar to the Soviet Union at a fixed price, which for years was higher than the world price. The fixed price now is probably considerably lower than the world price, but in return Cuba gets Soviet oil at favorable prices. Cuba also exports large quantities of sugar to several East European countries and Japan.

During the last two weeks, organizations of workers, farmers, women and students have proposed that Cubans give up part of their sugar ration so that more sugar can be sold at the high world price.

In his speech Friday night, Mr. Castro said this movement began spontaneously following reports that a severe drought would cause a decrease in the 1975 sugar harvest, which is just beginning. He said the offer would be discussed thoroughly by local organizations before the government decided whether to accept it.

In the speech, Mr. Castro also made his first public comment on the decision by the Organization of American States not to lift the diplomatic and economic sanctions imposed on Cuba 10 years ago.

Jeers and Whistles

The audience laughed, jeered and whistled when Mr. Castro described, in vitriolic terms, the meeting in Quito, Ecuador, at which a resolution to lift the sanctions failed to pass by only two votes.

He accused Haiti of selling its vote and said the United States abstained "simply to continue its policy of being hypocritical Pharisees."

He expressed gratitude to the countries that voted in favor of Cuba even though they have no relations with it. "If one of

8 Killed at School Fair

BANGKOK, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Eight persons were killed and several injured when a policeman accidentally dropped a grenade at a school fair in central Thailand, police said today.



CANDIDATE—Manfred Rommel, son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, casts ballot Sunday in Stuttgart, where he was elected mayor on Christian Democratic Union ticket.

Rommel Wins Stuttgart Mayoralty

STUTTGART, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Manfred Rommel, the son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who received 38.5 per cent.

In the first-round balloting for the mayoralty of the capital of the Baden-Württemberg state on Nov. 10, neither candidate won an absolute majority. Today's vote was the runoff.

these governments makes the decision to re-establish relations with Cuba, we would be willing to re-establish relations with them," he said.

Columbia, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Ecuador, whose delegations fought at Quito to lift the sanctions, are expected by officials here to renew relations with Havana early next year.

Mr. Castro spoke at the closing session of the weeklong

women's congress. The r was a carnival atmosphere. Mr. Castro's speech was greeted by singing, rhyt clapping and dancing.

The foreign guests sit stage with Mr. Castro and number of women Com celebrities, notably, Angela of the U.S. Communist Soviet comonomaut Valentin ashkova and leaders from nam.

Bonn Said to Complain to U On Actions, List of CIA Agents

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NYT).—The West German government reportedly has complained to the United States that the actions of a Central Intelligence Agency operative, monitoring the activities of Soviet officials in West Germany, constitute unwarranted interference in German affairs.

The complaints were made, according to West German and American officials, after the agent compiled a list of six Soviet officials last spring and noted that they had met with 11 members of the West German parliament. The 11 also are members of a Soviet-German parliamentary group, formed a year ago after an official visit to Moscow by a delegation of West German legislators.

The CIA agent, who had been assigned to observe the activities of Soviet Embassy officials in Bonn, particularly those suspected of being connected with Soviet intelligence agencies, was said to have handed a copy of the list to a member of the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament.

High West German officials were said to have been appalled by the list, and a complaint was made to the U.S. Embassy. The embassy reportedly drew up a promise that the CIA agent would stop the activities. The West German authorities then were said to have dropped the matter on the assumption that the American agent had been sent back to the United States "within 48 hours," as one of them later described it.

Still in Bonn

It was reported, however, that the Bonn authorities learned earlier this month that the agent was still in the West German capital and was even listed in the Bonn telephone book. This discovery was said to have prompted a new German complaint.

"He should have been sent home for keeps," said a West

German official familiar with the case. "The list he made is a thing like a list of reliability of our elected deputies, as with communists like 'ar agents are bugging the tele and following the movement of politicians."

A U.S. official remarked was normal for the CIA to watch on the activities of officials and the people it but that, in the Bonn surveillance had gotten "off beam."

The compilation carried names against the names members of the Bonn parliament. It also listed purported c between 14 of the member Soviet Embassy personnel.

A spokesman said there would have no comment case.

Bonn, Moscow Said to Settle Berlin Issue

BONN, Dec. 1 (NYT).—Germany and the Soviet have reportedly reached a preliminary agreement on a disputed problem of how Berlin's legal institutions, represented in East Germany, should be handled. According to diplomatic sources, Bonn and Moscow are now arguing over how to

Bonn has maintained its consulates in the East. Soviet countries have the right to resent the courts and institutions of West Berlin. West Germany, and the Union has insisted that Berlin cannot be treated as a part of West Germany. A West German official that a compromise formula been worked out for the ha of legal questions involving courts of West Germany those of countries of the bloc.

This formula, he added, intended to apply to the of West Berlin, but the R prefer not to say so in a ment signed by both count

The compromise among the official said, would w follows: If, for example, a court here wants an ac from a Soviet citizen, it first makes this known a state's justice minister, would then forward the r to the justice minister (appropriate republic in the Union.

A Western diplomat said he did not understand the German insistence on persi the Soviet Union to sign a ment saying the compromi pled to West Berlin legal tions as well.

"If the Germans want i it unilaterally, that's fine, diplomat said.

"If they go with what i got now, they would appl some formula to East Ger where they have a lot more business than with the Union."

Danish UN Env Transferred for Attitude to PLO

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 1 (UPI).—Danish Ambassador Hans Tabor has been transferred to Ottawa following a controversy arising from the Oct. 14 vote in the Palestine Liberation Organization to speak at General Assembly.

Mr. Tabor's transfer will come effective Jan. 1, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced recently. The minister said Mr. Tabor's handling of PLO issue had "nothing to do with his abrupt departure, but it said the govern had lost 'confidence in his ment."

In the Oct. 14 vote, Mr. T followed instructions from C hagen and abstained. Bu consultations preceding it, sources said, he had favor pro-PLO vote.

Some Danish newspapers greeted that Mr. Tabor acted early signals from Foreign Minister Ole Guldberg who has repeatedly that Mr. Tabor "nothing wrong" in the negotiations leading up to the vote. Guldberg has been attacked the Danish parliament for pro-Arab stance.

4 Crushed in Austria

LINZ, Austria, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Three workers were crushed death and a fourth was seriously injured near here today when five-ton cable drum fell on th

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

U.S. to Provide 300,000 Tons of Wheat on Credit to India

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The United States has decided to provide 300,000 tons of wheat on credit to India under a food assistance program that was broken off in 1971 during a cooling of relations between the two countries.

The decision was made several days ago at a meeting of government agencies here, but an

announcement has been delayed while details were worked out with the authorities in New Delhi.

The shipment was announced Friday at a hearing by White House spokesman Ronald Nissen in which he repeated the U.S. intention to increase its food aid to needy nations this year.

He noted that in addition to the 300,000 tons earmarked for India, the United States has agreed to supply 500,000 tons of food to Bangladesh and 500,000 tons to Egypt this fiscal year.

All the food will be purchased on flexible credit terms, through government loans which are repayable over at least 30 years.

Although Indian officials publicly deny that starvation exists in their country, reports from a number of provinces say that famine is spreading because of poor harvests.

India's grain stocks have been dwindling since 1972. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that the country is facing a food deficit of between 3 million and 7 million tons. The deficit refers to estimated needs that are still uncovered by aid from abroad or commercial purchases.

India's financial reserves have also been reduced because of costs of fuel, fertilizer and food.

Dr. Jagjivan Ram, the Indian minister of agriculture, told reporters at the World Food Conference in Rome last month that the government was distributing 1 million tons of grain a month in vulnerable areas.

Under questioning, he said that "people are not starving, but a large number of people are not getting adequate nutrients."

He dismissed stories of famine as "exaggerated."

Indian authorities have been reluctant to spell out their needs, for fear of panic and hoarding at home and price-gouging by suppliers abroad.

Kissinger Pledge

Officials said that the 300,000 tons of U.S. wheat, valued at about \$80 million, would be enough to feed more than one million people for a year and could supplement the diets of many more.

During his trip to India in October, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported to have pledged up to 500,000 tons.

Although the food credits to India ended in 1971, the United States has continued to ship free food.

Acceptance of the food credits from the United States is a political statement for Indian leaders, who had been striving for greater self-reliance. A recent government announcement that conditions this year would require receiving such assistance drew criticism from some members.

Many Indian politicians assert that such credits come with too many political conditions attached. The U.S. credits were halted in 1971 after the United States sided with Pakistan in the India-Pakistan war.

Trade Ban Ended

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.—India and Pakistan decided yesterday to end a 10-year ban on trade relations. Officials of the two countries signed a protocol after four days of negotiations specifying that the embargo would be lifted Dec. 7.

Trade between the two countries was cut off during the 1965 war over Kashmir. Diplomatic relations were totally ruptured three years ago when they fought again, resulting in the severance of the eastern wing of Pakistan, which is now Bangladesh.

Hong Kong Now Sending Refugees Back to China

HONG KONG, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The government has reversed its policy of permitting refugees who escape from China to remain in Hong Kong.

It announced yesterday that five persons seized while trying to enter British colony were turned over to Chinese authorities, the first time in seven years.

Another group of 12 refugees was returned early today.

The colony is faced with overcrowding and economic problems, including rising unemployment, a stock market slump and mounting food prices.

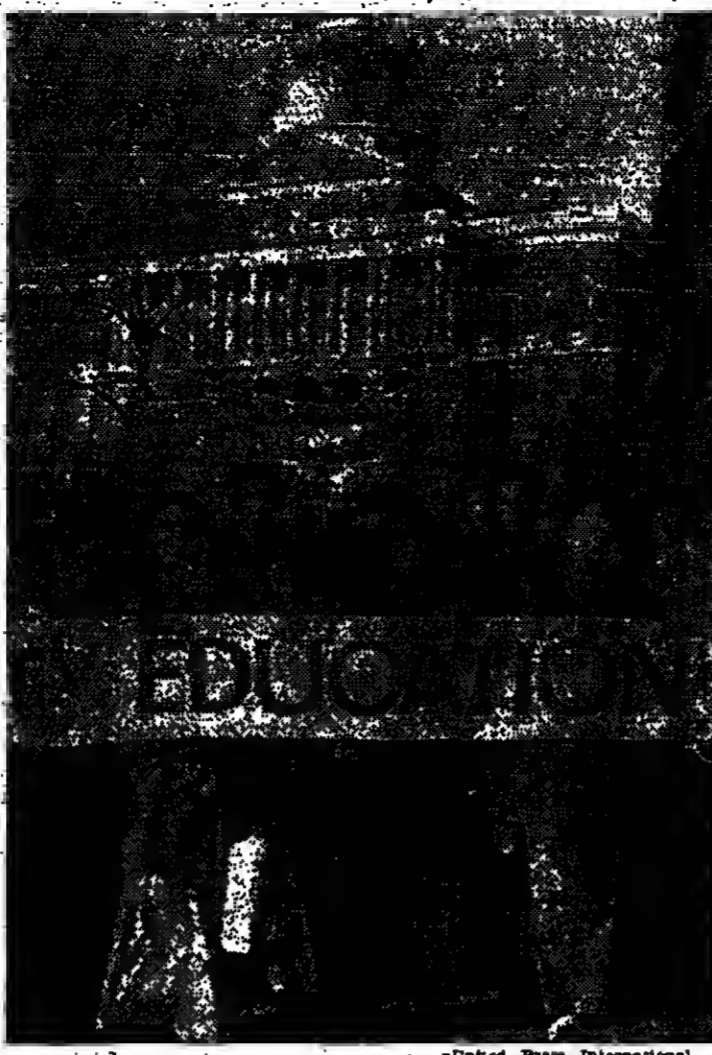
It has been argued in recent months that Hong Kong, which is more densely populated than any country in the world, cannot afford to continue to absorb an unending stream of legal and illegal immigrants from China.

Government statements did not indicate how the refugees tried to enter Hong Kong, but most illegal immigrants arrive by sea.

Police Applicant Fills Another 'Wanted' Bill

FAVETTEVILLE, N.C., Dec. 1 (AP).—Sharon Moore, 27, who applied for a job with the Fayetteville Police Department, was put in jail last week.

A routine background investigation required of all applicants revealed that she was wanted in New York City on 12 felony charges and a grand larceny charge, police said. She was held in the Cumberland County jail under a \$50,000 bond pending an extradition hearing.



BOSTON MARCH—Coretta King, center, widow of civil rights leader Martin Luther King, leads march through Boston streets in support of court-ordered school integration. In background is Massachusetts State House.

Mrs. King Heads Anti-Bias Rally, March Through Central Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Coretta Scott King told 5,000 demonstrators backing Boston's desegregation efforts yesterday that the city's racial problems are "an isolated throwback to what we had hoped was a forgotten era of infancy and hatred."

The widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led demonstrators on a cold, bright afternoon from the State House to City Hall, jamming traffic when they left their police escort to head down a one-way street.

Mrs. King, who studied music in Boston, told the rally that the

real issue is not hating. "The conduct of certain opponents of busing has made the issue one of racism in its broadest aspects."

"Can anyone believe that people using or condoning violence as well as vulgar racial epithets are making a democratic protest against busing?" she asked. "No. They are making an undemocratic assault on equality."

The rally followed a series of demonstrations on successive weekends by opponents of forced integration, who have resisted busing since it was implemented in September following a federal court order.

Striking U.S. Coal Miners Begin Pact Vote

BECKLEY, W. Va., Dec. 1 (AP).—United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller came to the southern West Virginia coal fields yesterday and received a rousing reception from the men who must try to gain the support of the striking union membership for the proposed new contract.

Mr. Miller made appearances at two of the union's eight regional meetings as the UMW launched an intensive effort to promote the proposed three-year pact. Some of the UMW's 120,000 striking miners began voting on the contract today.

The agreement calls for a 64-cent increase in wages and benefits during the next three years. Benefits and working conditions, not money, were the issues on which Mr. Miller heard complaints most often in his visits to Districts 17 and 28, which have a combined membership of about 38,000 active miners.

In his first stop, in Madison, Mr. Miller told about 200 union representatives—including some of his former co-workers in District 17—that he had negotiated the best possible contract under the conditions he had inherited. He also predicted that the contract would be approved by at least 60 per cent of the membership. He said he would take the contract back to the bargaining table if the union majority wanted it that way.

Meanwhile, at least two caravans in the southern West Virginia coal fields were trying to drum up support for a move to turn down the contract.

After an hour-long visit in Madison, Mr. Miller's entourage traveled 80 miles to Beckley, in

District 28. In the Beckley meeting, the UMW president was given many complaints and, on one occasion, was accused of lying to the membership.

Mr. Miller said that he could not satisfy everybody and would follow the will of the UMW majority.

About 150 local union representatives subjected Mr. Miller to intensive questioning for more than two hours, and most of the complaints and questions centered on the provision on a pay raise between new and experienced miners, the right of local unions to settle individual grievances, shift rotation and pension benefits.

An Accusation

Robert Tanner, a member of UMW Local 1713 at Pineville, said Mr. Miller had lied to one

Catholic Bishops In Spain Urge Political Reform

MADRID, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Spanish Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops yesterday called for freedom for all persons to participate in politics, an end to discrimination and legal guarantees on the exercise of these rights.

A declaration of the conference, passed by 47 votes to 13 with one abstention, said that Spanish institutions must evolve so that they always effectively guarantee "fundamental rights such as association, reunion and expression."

The declaration also called for amnesty for political prisoners. Some sources put the number of political prisoners at about 1,000.

The bishops supported statements by the conference president, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, the Archbishop of Madrid, that the church will not allow itself to be used by any group for political gain. To try to use the church, the archbishop said last Monday, would be "an attack against the people's liberty."

The cardinal mentioned no group by name, but his remarks were seen as directed against the political right that has ruled Spain for 35 years. Elements of the Falange party have opposed some of the liberalization plans of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

Language Militants Clash Near Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—State troopers using water cannon moved in to restore order today when members of a Dutch-language "action" group clashed with French-speaking demonstrators during a march in the Brussels suburb of Schaerbeek.

Schaerbeek officials told newsmen that 12 persons, including six policemen, were slightly injured. A spokesman for the "action" committee said the march was organized to demand fair application of Belgian language laws calling for Dutch and French speakers in Brussels suburban administrations.

News Analysis

Ford Seen Wavering on Line He Will Take With Congress

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—After less than four months in office, President Ford appears to be uncertain which course to pursue in his relations with Congress: compromise or confrontation.

Earlier this year, as vice-president Mr. Ford characterized himself as a "calm mediator" between the White House and the Congress.

"I've always had the view that regardless of your party affiliation or personal attitudes, if you're a problem, people of goodwill can sit down and solve it," he said at that time.

"If I have any qualities in the political arena or public service," he continued, "it's a capacity of getting a solution, rather than a conflict."

Yet in recent weeks he has startled even some of his closest congressional allies by subjecting himself to humiliating defeats by vetoing bills that had wide bipartisan support.

Their bewilderment stems largely from the fact that Mr. Ford is a product of the House and thus, in their views, should have been aware of what would happen when he vetoed a vocational-rehabilitation bill and a freedom-of-information measure.

Widespread Margins

The veto of the vocational-rehabilitation bill was overridden by a vote of 398 to 7 in the House and by a vote of 90 to 1 in the Senate—the widest margins in the history of old hands around Congress.

The veto of the freedom-of-information bill was overridden by a vote of 371 to 31 in the House and 65 to 27 in the Senate.

"What puzzles me," one of the President's old Republican colleagues said later, "is why he couldn't foresee this happening. He's had enough experience reading the House. I can only conclude he got some bum advice downtown."

Undeterred by these two defeats, Mr. Ford has now vetoed still another bill that has strong bipartisan support—a measure to increase educational benefits for veterans.

Congressional leaders of both parties say there is little support for sustaining this latest veto either. Both Senate and House are scheduled to vote on the issue this week.

With no explanation of the President's action from Mr. Ford himself, his motive remains something of a mystery. Since Mr. Ford is an avowed candidate for the presidency in 1976, it may be that he is seeking to build and then run on a veto-strewn record as evidence that he has sought to act but had been thwarted by Congress. Yet this seemingly would be premature, since the 94th Congress has not even met yet.

Perplexed by the President's action, John Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said early last week that he was aware that a president has to veto some bills, if only to demonstrate a show of strength.

However, the senator said a president must pick and choose his issues carefully. Otherwise he is exhibiting not strength but weakness. And that, he continued, is the President's big mistake: He has picked the wrong bills, and has damaged whatever strength he had in Congress.

Supporters' View

Thus, even the President's most loyal Republican supporters are now saying openly that the heavy majorities by which both the Senate and the House have overridden his vetoes constitute a clear message that he should be prepared to compromise on issues that have broad bipartisan support.

"The alternative to consensus is stalemate," Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., the House minority leader, observed this week. "We can't afford that."

Probably no member of Congress is closer to the President than Rep. Rhodes. During their years together in the House, the two men voted almost identically, and usually conservatively.

A Great Compromise

Rep. John Anderson, the moderate chairman of the House Republican Conference, also feels that the President should take a more conciliatory attitude toward Congress.

"He's going to have to be the greatest compromiser since Henry Clay," Rep. Anderson said recently.

The problems that Mr. Ford faces with a heavily Democratic Congress are compounded, in Rep. Anderson's view, by the fact that "the Congress is throwing off the mantle of executive leadership, reacting to the overpowering White House of recent years."

Congress wants to recover its place in the sun, and Jerry Ford is enough of a student of Congress to realize that," he said. "After all, he was one of us for 25 years."

UNESCO Vote Protested

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—More than 3,000 persons staged a rally here today to protest the UNESCO decision on Nov. 21 to bar Israel from its European regional group.



TOGETHER AGAIN—Rep. Wilbur Mills and stripper Fanne Foxe after her performance in Boston Saturday.

Rep. Mills, in Boston, Visits His Stripper Friend on Stage

BOSTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ariz., appeared on stage last night with stripper Fanne Foxe, calling her "my little old Argentine hillybilly" and saying he can get her into the movies, the Boston Sunday Herald Advertiser reported.

The surprise appearance of Rep. Mills was at the end of Miss Foxe's final performance at the Pilsbury Theater burlesque house, where she has been doing a \$3,000-a-week act.

Although Rep. Mills' career had seemed endangered after he was involved in an incident with her in Washington on Oct. 7, the newspaper said today that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee showed little hesitation about identifying with her during an interview.

"She's my little old Argentine hillybilly and I've come here to see her dance. She has a wonderful act and if she wants to, I know I can get her into the movies," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

The Herald Advertiser said that Rep. Mills arrived in Boston Friday night to see her perform. At the end of Miss Foxe's performance last night, the newspaper said, she told the audience: "I'd like you to meet somebody, Mr. Mills. Mr. Mills, where are you?"

It said that from the darkened theater, Rep. Mills was led onto the stage and minutes later left arm-in-arm with Miss Foxe, 33, who is billed as the "Argentine firecracker."

Referring to the Washington incident in which Miss Foxe leaped out of the congressman's car and jumped into the Potomac River's Tidal Basin, after the car had been stopped by police late at night, Rep. Mills said, "This damned publicity didn't hurt me a bit. . . . If anything it helped me," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

After the incident, Rep. Mills had conceded that he should have "avoided foreigners who drink champagne," referring to Miss Foxe, and made repeated apologies to his wife and his constituents.

Miss Foxe, divorced and the mother of three, wore a red wig as she sat beside Rep. Mills for the interview in the theater office, the Herald Advertiser said. "I respect him and trust him with my life and he does the same with me. He came to Boston last night to see me perform and I was very glad to see him. He is a beautiful human being," she was quoted as saying.

The Herald Advertiser quoted Rep. Mills as saying: "Don't write anything mean about this girl. I know her and I've known she is going to be billed for four weeks in Las Vegas. And three or four movie producers are interested in Fanne."

Rep. Mills also was quoted as saying of his relationship with Miss Foxe: "There never was anything between us, as a lot of people tried to imply. I've never lied to her."

Miss Foxe, whose real name is Annabel Battistella, said about two weeks ago that Rep. Mills told her that he wished she would get into some other line of work and perhaps go to college. She said that her career, revived after the incident in Washington, had interrupted her plans to take premedical courses at the University of Maryland.

She said she received a bouquet of red roses from Rep. Mills shortly after she began her Boston appearances. The note with the flowers read: "Good Luck, Mr. and Mrs. Mills."

6 Reported on Trial In Aden for Spying

BEIRUT, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Six persons went on trial in Aden today on charges of spying for U.S., Israeli and Belgian intelligence services, the Iraqi news agency reported.

In a dispatch from Southern Yemen's capital, the agency said the accused included four Yemenis, a Pakistani and a Lebanese. The six were arrested in August, 1972.

Under Program Cut Off in 1971

U.S. to Provide 300,000 Tons of Wheat on Credit to India

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The United States has decided to provide 300,000 tons of wheat on credit to India under a food assistance program that was broken off in 1971 during a cooling of relations between the two countries.

The decision was made several days ago at a meeting of government agencies here, but an

Nation Tour of Asia Ended by Kissinger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned yesterday from a 10-day mission that took him to Japan, South Korea, the Soviet Union and China. He was accompanied by his wife, Nancy, and his two children from a second marriage.

Before boarding his plane in Tokyo, he talked for an hour and minutes with Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura. Kissinger briefed Mr. Kimura on questions he had had earlier in the week in Peking, where Mr. Kissinger arranged for a visit by President Ford to China late next year.

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived in Tokyo late Friday, reportedly told Kimura that the United States will consult Japan as its main diplomatic ally, to the aid of diplomatic shocks to the Japanese.

The two men were said to have agreed to cooperate in seeking a solution for the conflict in Cambodia and discussed the resolution passed Thursday by the UN General Assembly calling for negotiations by the Lon Nol government and the insurgent forces Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Oil Policy

The sources said Mr. Kimura told Mr. Kissinger that Japan, which relies heavily on Middle East oil, would cope with the energy problem in "its own way."

Mr. Kissinger indicated that the Japanese understood Tokyo's policy.

Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Kimura that President Ford's 1975 visit to China "will produce nothing but world-wide peace."

The newspaper said that Japanese Foreign Ministry sources interpreted this prediction as an indication that the Ford visit will bring about neither U.S. recognition of the Peking government nor a U.S. diplomatic break with the Taiwan-based Nationalist Chinese government.

Tokyo Shimbun reported that Kissinger sources said Mr. Kissinger's briefing led the ministry to believe that any breakthrough in Sino-American relations will be unlikely for some time to come.

The ministry sources said it is conceivable that a Chinese leader will visit the United States as long as there is a Nationalist Chinese embassy in Washington, the paper reported.

Kennedy Claims U.S. Arms Aid to Turkey Is Rising

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The United States sharply increased arms shipments to Turkey following its July 20 invasion of Cyprus, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., said today, adding: "And if indicators suggest the heavy shipments continue—despite the fear violation of American law and the lack of any visible progress in negotiations over Cyprus, Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on Tuesday made the allegation in passing a recent exchange of letters with the State Department concerning U.S. policy toward Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean area.

The senator said the United States shipped more than \$40 million worth of arms to Turkey in July, August and September, a sharp increase over earlier months this year.

The Ford administration estimates that military aid to Turkey during the current fiscal year, which began July 1, will total \$218 million, up nearly \$21 million from last year.

Under legislation passed earlier this year, U.S. arms aid to Turkey will be cut off entirely by old-December unless substantial progress is made toward a Cyprus settlement.

N.H. Senate Contest Decided by 10 Votes

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Democratic John Durkin narrowly won election to the U.S. Senate last week, overcoming the 42-vote election-night lead of Republican Rep. Louis Wyman, a

Republican, after a nine-day recount.

Figures released by New Hampshire's Secretary of State Robert Stark showed that Mr. Durkin defeated Mr. Wyman by 9 votes out of more than 321,000 cast on election day. Mr. Durkin's victory gave the Democrats 62 seats in the Senate compared to 38 for the Republicans, a gain of four seats.



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Seaweed Crisis May Flatten British Beer

LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—A shortage of seaweed is threatening the British with flat beer, rummy ice cream and watery soup.

Although the British Isles are surrounded by millions of tons of seaweed, it is not being gathered in sufficient quantities by the Scottish farmers who traditionally supply it to the food and drink industry, the Alginates Industries Co. revealed today.

Extracts from seaweed are used in the process that gives beer its frothy head, ice cream and packaged soups their body, and jellies the ability to quiver without collapsing. A spokesman for Alginates said there were plans to import seaweed from Iceland and the Falkland Islands to make up the deficiency.

Argentine Officer, Daughter Are Slain

TUCUMAN, Argentina, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—An army captain and his 3-year-old daughter were killed here today when his car was attacked by a gang of men assumed to be leftist guerrillas, the police said.

Capt. Humberto Antonio Viola, 31, and his daughter Maria Cristina, died in a hail of bullets fired from two cars as the captain drove his family through the center of the city. Another daughter, Maria Fernanda, age 5, was seriously wounded, the police said. Capt. Viola's wife escaped unhurt.

Guerrillas Vow New Attacks; London Pub Blasted IRA Suspects Seized in U.K. Crackdown

LONDON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Using emergency powers, police yesterday arrested 16 men and women suspected of belonging to the newly outlawed Irish Republican Army. Within hours, a bomb went off at a crowded London bar, injuring five persons. Bomb experts defused a second device tossed through the front window of the bar, which is near Buckingham Palace and is patronized by employees of many nearby embassies.

It was the first explosion reported in the country since the new anti-terrorist law went into effect at midnight Friday, and police said they expected the IRA, which was outlawed under the act, to respond to the law with new bomb attacks.

In Dublin, the IRA—which has long been outlawed in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland—confirmed today that it will continue bomb attacks on targets in Britain, but said it did not order the blast which killed 20 persons in Birmingham 10 days ago and which led to Britain's new anti-terror law.

dom's streets spot-checked pedestrians with suspicious parcels and strangers drew sharp stares in restaurants and pubs.

At least one woman who left a package behind when she got off a bus had it hurled into the street at her feet by the bus conductor. "We've been told to do that with anything we find left on the bus, in case it's a bomb," the conductor said.

Transit Points
Special security units guarded all terminals and seaports throughout Britain as part of the search for IRA suspects.

Only hours after receiving their emergency powers, police raided several Irish homes in North London and arrested 10 men and four women as IRA suspects.

Bombs Rip Buildings Across Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 1 (AP).—Terrorist bombs exploded throughout Puerto Rico early today, police said. A powerful blast in San Juan shattered the facade of a building housing offices of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

There was no immediate report of casualties.

In Ponce, the island's second-largest city, explosives went off at an Army Reserve building. Just west of Ponce, blasts were reported at a Commonwealth Oil Refinery facility and at a Union Carbide plant. A Grand Union store in Caguas and a Burger King outlet in a San Juan suburb were also damaged by blasts.

The bombings were viewed as an escalation of sabotage accompanying a monthlong strike by waterworks employees.

The 14 were taken to Guildford, 20 miles southwest of London, for questioning about the Oct. 5 bombing there of two taverns in which five persons died and 66 were injured.

Police in Guildford today charged a man with murder in the death of one of the victims, a member of the Women's Royal Army Corps. He was not publicly identified.

Deportation Cases
In addition to yesterday's pre-dawn arrests of 14 North London IRA suspects, a man was detained yesterday under one of six deportation orders signed by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins. A police spokesman said that the five other men already destined for expulsion were being sought.

In Birmingham, police arrested two men for conspiring to cause explosions.

Scotland Yard said that 80 persons were inside the London pub bombed last night, the Talbot Inn in Belgrave.

The injury toll could have been much higher, police said, if patrons had not flung themselves to the floor at the first sound of breaking glass. The five injured were treated at hospital for cuts and bruises. All but one were released.

Two Blasts in Ulster
BELFAST, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Bomb blasts demolished here in two predominantly Catholic border towns late Friday, injuring more than 50 persons, four of them seriously, police said.

One explosion was in Newry, 45 miles south of Belfast. It injured 52. The other was in Crossmaglen, 15 miles southwest of Newry. It injured six persons.



PASSES TEST—Penny Hartley, 18, an Army private, has helmet adjusted during air assault course at Ft. Campbell, Ky. She became first woman to pass the test.

Fate of Uganda Princess Is Top Topic at UN

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 1 (UPI).—The official topics at the UN these days are Korea and the Middle East but when delegates cluster in the corridors they are probably discussing the case of the disgraced princess.

She is Elizabeth Bagaya, a member of Uganda's tribal aristocracy, a former model and actress in her late 20s who was

the foreign minister of her country until a few days ago.

The willowy, style-conscious princess dined Manhattan during September and October, lectured Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a luncheon and quoted from Shakespeare to the General Assembly.

A thunderbolt struck the gossip community of diplomats and their wives Thursday: President Idi Amin abruptly dismissed his foreign minister, charging her,

among other things, with having "made love to an unknown European" in a room at Orly Airport near Paris.

Meanwhile, there were reports reaching here from Kampala, the capital of Uganda, that the former foreign minister had been arrested and that President Amin had taken over her ministry.

"The princess is not only a tall lady, but also a grand lady," said a French-speaking envoy from a black African state.

"The subject accusations against her don't enhance the stature of President Amin in the eyes of other Africans and the world."

"The dirt-slinging denunciations by the Ugandan President are plainly—how do you say?—sordid," an African ambassador's wife said. "Miss Bagaya, princess or not, is a very sophisticated woman, and we were all proud of her."

The Ugandan princess—with her bridgework, heavy gold necklaces, flowing dresses—was always escorted here by a male retinue. Some member of the entourage was believed to have been ordered by Gen. Amin to keep a watchful eye on the princess.

September was the month when Uganda took the rotating chairmanship of the UN group of delegates from states belonging to the Organization of African Unity. And so Foreign Minister Bagaya offered a toast when Mr. Kissinger gave his annual lunch for representatives of the African group at the U.S. mission.

Dart at U.S.
The princess took the occasion to hold forth almost half an hour on African nationalism. She accused Britain of supporting the white-minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. She also delivered a few darts at U.S. policies in Africa.

Princess Bagaya then graciously told Mr. Kissinger that he ought to come to black Africa to see for himself. He responded by saying he would try to fit such a tour into his 1975 travel schedule.

Three days later, in her formal statement to the assembly, she complained about the way Western news organizations were treating Gen. Amin.

"It is indeed a strange phenomenon that the imperialists do not want to deal with straightforward, honest and down-to-earth leaders of the Third World who truly represent their peoples," she said.

5 Die in Accident
LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed and 25 injured during an exercise of a new mechanized Strike (Ikon) battalion of the Uganda Army, President Amin said.

According to Uganda radio, monitored in London last night, the President gave the figures when he inaugurated the battalion yesterday.

Regime in Poland
Denounced for
Wrecking Church

WARSAW, Dec. 1 (AP).—In a statement read today in Warsaw churches, the Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wysynski, assailed the Communist government for demolishing a church in what he called an act "unprecedented since the war."

The church of Beatus Ladislaw of Gielow was a heap of ruins today. A fence was put around the grounds and notices said, "Demolition Site. No Trespassing."

The cardinal said the church had been standing for 15 years and was regularly used by hundreds of worshippers. "The rights of the bishop of the diocese whose duty is to establish a church or close it down have been violated," he said.

In another church-state issue, Polish bishops demanded Thursday that relations at home be normalized before diplomatic ties between the Vatican and the Polish government are established.

A communiqué issued after the plenary session of the Polish episcopate, held in Warsaw, said that there would be full normalization of relations between the Vatican and the Polish state "if the normalization has been reached at home first."

Manila Cite 8 Attempts On Marcos

It Accuses Filipino
3-Americans, Brit

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP).—The eminent revealed yesterday it called a Hollywood-style to kill President Ferdinand Marcos and accused a former dental candidate of being "brains of the conspiracy."

The regime asserted the plotters had made eight attempts to kill the 57-year-old Mr. Marcos, starting Feb. 13, 1972, in a state visit of Indo President Suharto.

The details apparently released to counter public criticism by the 11-day strike of two men held without trial for allegedly taking part in the plot. The eminent news agency did the assassination attempt reporting that Eugenio Lopez 46, publisher of the Manila Chronicle, and Osmeña 34, 31, had ended fast.

Osmeña's father, Sergio O Jr., was accused of being "mastermind" of the scheme involving four other Filipinos, Americans and an Englishman, Sergio Osmeña Jr., who is the United States, is the former President Sergio O.

Last Presidential Vote
A government statement the plotting began in 1969 Sergio Osmeña Jr. lost a Marcos in the last presidential election before martial law was imposed in September.

The agency said Mr. Lopez reportedly contributed \$50,000 (about \$7,500) at the inception of the assassination project, to contribute 300 fully armed men to support the takeover of the presidency after the election of the President committed the vast resource the Lopez radio-television network "to the ta discrediting and undermining government."

After the first attempt, the agency said, "it was" according to government sources who insisted on hiring explosives experts and trigger to insure success of the plot. "[Sergio] Osmeña 3d, or other hand, matched Lopez's militant of armed men with equal number of 300 fully armed men... to support the assassination take-over."

American Is Held
The government said it holding August Lehman, 2 Nashville, Tenn., for alleged involvement in the plot and three other foreigners were sought. The news agency said of them as Larry Trachman, Robert Pincus, both Amer and Brian Northwick, an Eng man.

The agency quoted government documents as saying that, on day of President Suharto's at the conspirators had planned place steel pipes filled with explosives along the motor route to Mr. Marcos's Malaca Palace. It did not say what happened to the plot.

For the eighth and last attempt, the government said conspirators parked a bus loaded with insignia of the Health Organization inside Malaca Palace compound. "Concealed inside was the ed gunman with a 22-caliber with silencer and sniper waiting for the President to the Pasig (River) for his noon golf," the agency said. alert security foiled this attempt and the arrest of the plotters followed.

Italy Approves An Overhaul of State's Radio-TV

ROME, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Italian government approved complete overhaul of the state-run RAI television as home as its charter was to expire Saturday.

In the most far-reaching step up in RAI's history, the government set up three new groups act as watchdogs over the pany which has had a total nopoly over broadcasting in I.

The reforms are designed meet public criticism that was run to benefit the dom Christian Democratic party. supreme court ruling of months ago declared the moly unconstitutional.

The new legislation, the fir be approved by the week-old erment headed by Aldo M came into effect at midnight night as a decree law. It n be ratified by parliament by 60 days.

A late-night meeting of Council of Ministers decreed t RAI should be supervised by parliamentary commission, a tional committee and an administrative council.

Paris Will Give Han \$26 Million in Loan

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—France and North Vietnam signed agreement Friday for 180 million francs (\$26 million) in French loans and credits this year.

This compares with \$30 million last year, most of which was used to purchase fishing vessels in France. The credits this year to be used in North Vietnam development plan, officials at Economy Ministry said.

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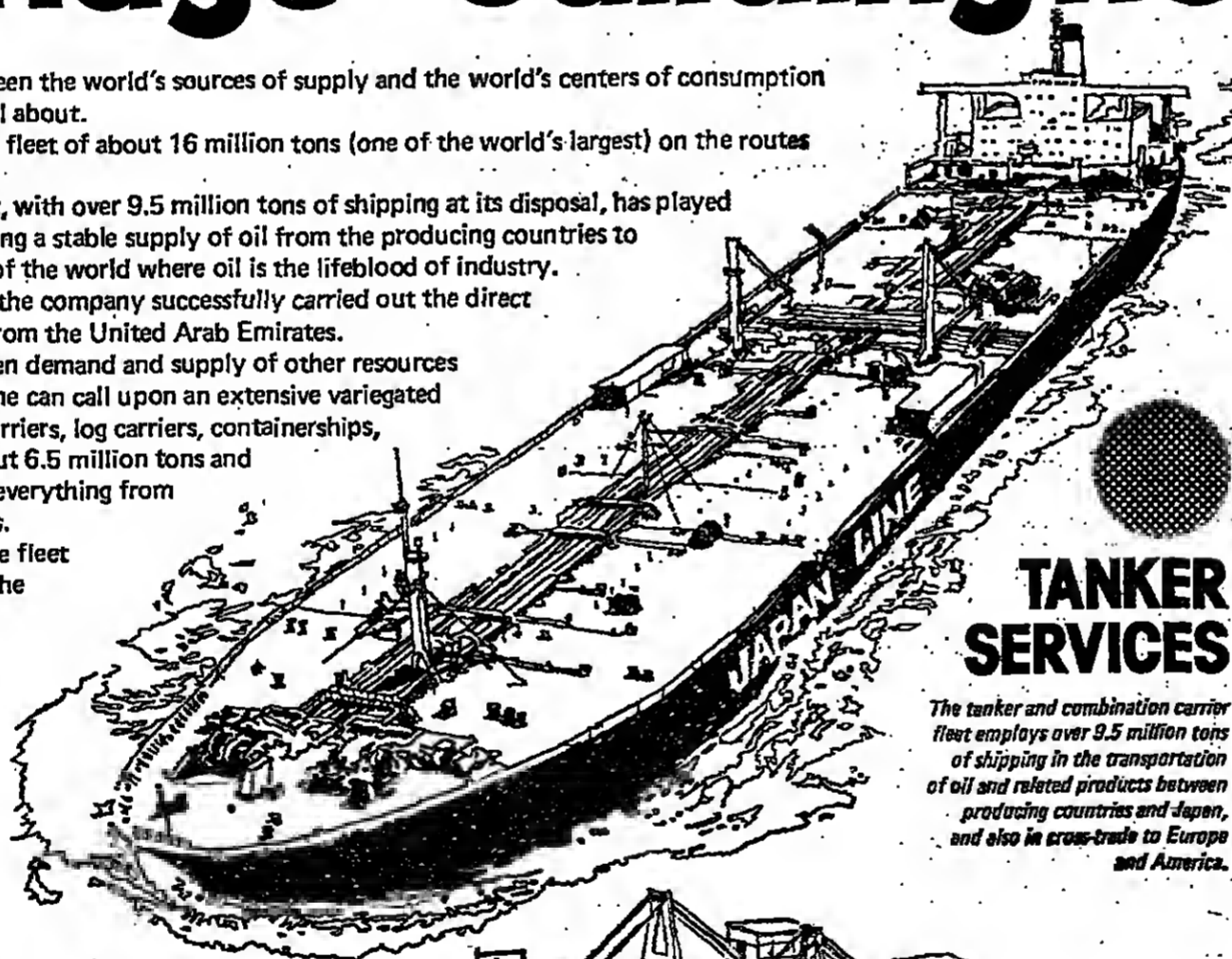
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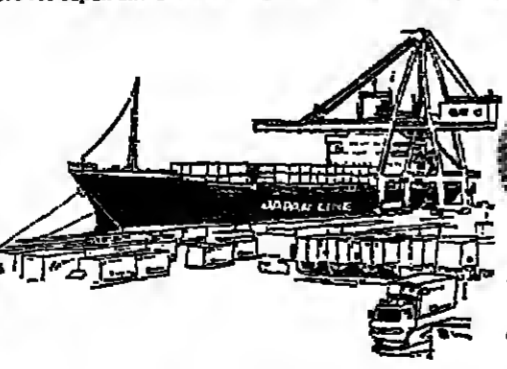
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Lon Nol Renews Peace Offer, States Opposition to Partition

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 1 (NYT).—In an elaborate ceremony, Lon Nol today renewed his offer of conditional peace talks to the ousted Khmer Rouge army chief.

Lon Nol originally proposed a truce in July but was rebuffed. With pomp and solemnity aimed at capitalizing on his government's success last week in saving seats at the United Nations, Lon Nol said that he would welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to Phnom Penh to help him get a start to negotiations.

He almost all other major openings in Cambodia, the

Minister Resigns Education Post in Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Vitorino Magalhães Godinho resigned Friday as minister of education and culture.

A spokesman for Prof. Godinho said that he was leaving the government for private reasons. But resignation followed incidents at Lisbon University, where troops were called in yesterday to restore order.

It was announced that a member of the Armed Forces Movement would replace Prof. Godinho.

Informed sources said that Prof. Godinho had wanted to leave the ministry for some time before the April coup in Portugal.

The sources said that he submitted his resignation several days ago, but that it was rejected. Trouble began at the university here last month when students refused to re-enter examinations on grounds that they were a "racist" method of selection.

Chile Expels Ex-Head of Junta-Allied Party

SANTIAGO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Juan Puelles, former president of Chile's largest political party, the Christian Democrats, was expelled from the party last week for allegedly making statements aimed at "altering internal peace."

The Ministry of the Interior announced the expulsion order, the first of its kind against a member of a political party which supported last year's coup by the armed forces against the leftist civilian regime of President Salvador Allende.



SLOW BURN—Bill Stagg, a fireman, inspects a light bulb in the Livermore, Calif., fire house. The bulb is believed to have been used steadily for 73 years.

Regular French Mail Service To Resume but Delays Seen

PARIS, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Residents of France can expect to receive tomorrow their first regular mail deliveries in six weeks, but it will take two months before the mails in France are back to normal after a crippling postal strike.

Post office officials said that first-class letters posted tomorrow would be delivered within 48 hours. But they warned that it will take until the end of January to get back to normal, because of the huge backlog of mail not distributed during the strike and because of the Christmas rush.

The main demands of France's 340,000 postal workers—for a monthly salary minimum of 1,700 francs (\$350) and the creation of more jobs—were not met by the government.

Georges Seguy, head of the Communist-led CGT union confederation, apparently has accepted the fact that the strike failed. "History shows," he said, "that

some actions which are not immediately victorious pay off in the long run."

Some mail sorters are expected to ignore union recommendations for a return to work—but not enough to prevent resumption of regular postal deliveries.

Meanwhile, the state radio and television will continue to broadcast virtually nothing but recorded music and films for the next two days because of a strike by journalists and technicians.

The strikers claim that government reorganization of the broadcasting network could cost 2,500 persons their jobs.

A Thief With Taste

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP).—Paintings worth \$35,000 have been returned to their painter, Ivan Generalic, by an anonymous thief. The paintings, stolen at Mr. Generalic's exhibit here, were undamaged—but all their frames were missing.

Transferred by Virus Infection

Cats Found to Have Early Primates' Genes

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (NET).

—A group of genes from early relatives of man and the monkey was once transferred directly to cats by a virus infection, scientists have concluded after extensive chemical tests.

This seemingly bizarre case of genetic transfer between distant species is the first ever authenticated in animals, according to Dr. George Todaro, chief of the National Cancer Institute's virus leukemia and lymphoma branch.

Dr. Todaro believes the research has important implications for studies of evolution and the understanding of cancer. Such transfers of genetic information were known to occur in bacteria, but not in the higher animals, he said. How often it occurs in mammals is not known.

The event that caused the direct transfer of genetic information from primate to cat must have been a virus infection about 5 million to 10 million years ago, Dr. Todaro and his colleagues believe.

The evidence that the transfer took place resulted from detailed chemical comparison of genetic material from the species studied. The conclusion that the event took place 5 million to 10 million years ago is based on chemical differences in material from cat and primate that are assumed to have been caused by mutations over the long span of years.

Native to Ancestors

The first of the genes involved in the transfer were native to the ancestors of the modern primates and were carried by the virus

particles to the ancestors of the domestic cat, the scientists concluded.

Their studies show that today all breeds of domestic cats have these viral genes that show close chemical relationships to comparable genetic material found in man, the gorilla, baboon, chimpanzee and a dozen or more species of monkeys. Details of the studies are to be published soon.

Genes are the chemical determinants of heredity in all living things. The chemical of which genes are made is the complex nucleic acid called deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Viruses, which some scientists have described as genes looking for a place to function, are minute packages containing either DNA or a closely related nucleic acid called ribonucleic acid (RNA).

The foreign genes that have become a part of the cat's normal inheritance are presumed to be material from viruses that has become so intimately integrated with the animal's genetic machinery that it is passed from generation to generation with normal cellular genes. These viral genes can nevertheless sometimes cause cells to manufacture complete virus particles that can then act as infectious agents, according to the scientists' theory.

"Our data suggest that viral genes from one group of animals can give rise to infectious particles that not only can integrate into the DNA of another species but can also be incorporated into the germ line and be transmitted as cellular genes," said a report

to be published in *Nature*, the British scientific journal. The authors are Dr. Raoul Benveniste and Dr. Todaro.

Present in Man

The research group at the Cancer Institute, which also includes Dr. Robert Callahan, Dr. Michael Lieber and Dr. Charles Sherr, has found nucleic acid relatives to the virus also present in man and all of the higher primates.

The genetic material is believed to be that of viruses of a kind called C-type viruses, which many scientists consider to be key factors in the causation of cancer.

In a recent interview Dr. Todaro said that the genetic material must also have important selective advantage to the species harboring it, since it appears to have persisted in the store of genetic information for millions of years. He thinks the viral genes may possibly have a role in controlling cell growth and differentiation and perhaps in protecting cells from invasion by extraneous viruses.

While C-type viruses are thought by many to be linked to cancer, the scientists think this must be a relatively rare effect of the genes' influence.

The scientists at the Cancer Institute made the discovery concerning cats while pursuing one of the key objectives of modern research—the discovery of human cancer viruses.

A virus, now known as RD-114, has been isolated in experiments with human cells growing in laboratory flasks and was first thought to be a possible human cancer virus.

Polly Wants A New Image

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1 (Reuters).

—A veterinary surgeon told recently of a parrot that got such a fright when it saw itself in a mirror that it had to be put on tranquilizers.

The vet told reporters that due to in-breeding, the budgerigar had a profuse growth of feathers. After seeing itself in the mirror, the bird began behaving oddly—screaming at night, fighting imaginary birds or curling up in a corner of its cage.

But the vet said he planned to take the parrot off tranquilizers soon, to prevent addiction.

High Commission To Rule Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Dec. 1 (AP).

Adm. Rosa Coutinho, president of the Angola junta, announced Friday that the junta had been abolished and that the territory would be ruled by a high commission.

Adm. Coutinho told a news conference following his return from Lisbon that he would remain as provisional high commissioner until an official appointment was made.

He also announced that the Portuguese government hoped to hold a "summit" conference soon in Portugal with leaders of the three liberation movements.



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After Kissinger Trip

Sino-U.S. Relations Remain a Puzzle

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO (WP).—After seven trips to China by Henry Kissinger, one by Richard Nixon and the announcement of a trip to be made by Gerald Ford, relations between the United States and the People's Republic are in a strange and puzzling state.

Discernible forward movement in the process of normalization—promised by the 1972 Nixon-Chou En-lai communiqué—has been stalled for the last year. If any progress or promises of progress resulted from Mr. Kissinger's trip to Peking last week, they remain secret. The restrained atmosphere in Peking and the implications of Mr. Kissinger's background checks with newsmen seem to indicate that there were none.

Unlike his two previous trips, the U.S. secretary of state did not see China's leader, party chairman Mao Tse-tung. Although Mr. Mao has seen less important foreign visitors in the last two months. With characteristic Chinese uncommunicativeness in delicate matters—which may even exceed Mr. Kissinger's penchant for secrecy—nobody is willing to say why Mr. Mao was inaccessible or what it means.

Diplomats who live in Peking said that the Chinese have clearly indicated in recent months a sense of being neglected by the United States, and a sense of impatience about U.S. policy. Wide-spread expectations were placed on last week's trip by Mr. Kissinger, who is China's principal

link to the United States and who personally oversees nearly all details of U.S. policy toward China.

Three of the four sentences of the stark one-paragraph joint communiqué issued Friday leave the impression that almost nothing was settled during 10 1/2 hours of talks which ranged over three days. However, the fourth and last sentence—which made all the headlines—seems to belie any concern about the health of Sino-American relations. It announced that President Ford will visit China in 1975.

Due to the secrecy on both sides, little information is available about the present state of the Washington-Peking connection. Yet it remains an important factor in the world strategic and diplomatic game as well as a potentially crucial element in the future of Asia.

As the story is told by that faceless "senior American official" who crops up in news accounts of Mr. Kissinger's travels, the Chinese have their own, essentially geopolitical, reasons for being satisfied with the present awkward diplomatic relationship with the United States. Although the official will not spell out the interests of the hard-headed, sophisticated Chinese, it is clear that those interests concern the conflict with China's neighbor, the Soviet Union. No sense of imminent collision between the two is said to have emerged in the Vladivostok or Peking meetings, but the sense of danger reportedly is undiminished despite



Henry Kissinger and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in Peking last week.

the passage of time and some insubstantial stirrings of détente within the Communist world.

Although the "senior American official" did not say so, it is clear that U.S. attention to China has diminished considerably since the Vietnam war when Peking's forbearance and help were sought to end it. Since the termination of direct American involvement in the Indochina war, other urgent business has arisen—Watergate, the Middle East, U.S. economic problems, among other things.

Little Business

There is little day-to-day business between the United States and China. While bilateral trade is growing, it is still a comparatively small item for both economies. Cultural and other exchanges are still tiny. There is little community of interest and only a very thin layer of understanding.

Serious discussions between the two nations have taken place only at the very highest levels, and both leaderships have had their troubles. Mr. Mao is reported to be in fragile health at 80 years of age and Premier Chou En-lai is hospitalized with an ailment which the Chinese privately have described as heart trouble. There seems little likelihood that Mr. Chou, 74, will ever be able to return to day-to-day supervision of the government, although Mr. Kissinger was told throughout last week's talks that all major decisions were being checked with the Premier.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who reportedly did most of the talking for the Chinese at last week's talks, is a former general secretary of the Communist party

who made a comeback after disappearing under heavy attack during the cultural revolution. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua is a capable professional who recently appointed to the post—reportedly by all the Kissinger and presidential trips to Peking since mid-1971 and none to Taipei—the United States continues to recognize the Nationalist government, which claims legitimacy over all of China. Moreover, the United States maintains a defense treaty with Taiwan and more than 4,000 troops there. The number has been steadily diminishing since the 1972 U.S.-China communiqué and is expected to reach about 2,500 men by the middle of next year.

The normalization of Sino-American relations depends squarely on working out some mutually acceptable deal with respect to Taiwan. The "senior American official" will not disclose what steps toward that goal are in the works, if any. Much depends on the Asian policy of President Ford, who did not display clearly defined ideas about the American future in this region during his Tokyo-Vladivostok journey in November. Conceivably his trip to China late next year could clarify his policies and lead to significant changes in Sino-American relations. But there is no guarantee that Mr. Ford's trip to China—any more than Mr. Kissinger's—will shed any new light on the Washington-Peking connection.

Balance Trip

The "senior American official" insists that Mr. Kissinger did not come to Peking with a presidential trip in mind, indicating that China wishes to "balance" the

recent Ford trip to Vladivostok and the planned visit to the United States next year by the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

The United States and China maintain "liaison offices" in each other's capitals which function as embassies in the absence of diplomatic relations. While China is far more important to the United States than Taiwan—as indicated by all the Kissinger and presidential trips to Peking since mid-1971 and none to Taipei—the United States continues to recognize the Nationalist government, which claims legitimacy over all of China. Moreover, the United States maintains a defense treaty with Taiwan and more than 4,000 troops there. The number has been steadily diminishing since the 1972 U.S.-China communiqué and is expected to reach about 2,500 men by the middle of next year.

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Rooted in Countryside

Dublin: The Human City

By Richard Eder

DUBLIN—It is a city and a village. At a popular downtown restaurant, the American ambassador dines in one corner, the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in another corner, and in the middle of the room the top official in the Finance Ministry is eating alone, his untouched plate before him.

"Poor man—he's been working like a dog for the past week on the state of the economy message," another diner explains. A waitress tips over, moves back the newspaper, folded open at the sports pages, and places the plate to the kitchen to keep warm.

Political talk is all first names. It is "Garret" for the foreign minister, Garret Fitzgerald, and "Conor" for the communications minister, Conor Cruise O'Brien. Because the first name is too common, it's "Jack" Lynch, for the leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party and "Charlie Haughey" for the rival for Mr. Lynch's leadership.

A dray horse clatters on Grafton Street and a woman shopper cycles unburied and unhooded among the traffic. On St. Stephen's Green two Japanese tourists are taking pictures while four small boys leer at them from behind the hedge.

A young man reading on a bench nearby leaps up to shout "Be off with you!" and the boys scatter.

Of Ireland's three million people about a third live in Dublin. This does not make Ireland urbanized; it makes Dublin near rural. Despite the advancing industrial program of the last dozen years, the thinking is not rooted in the countryside that in the vote on joining the European Common Market 70 per cent were in favor.

Everyone knew it would make food prices go up, and it has. But to the Dublin office worker whose parents still live in County Meath the important thing was that it would make farm earnings go up.

It was not surprising, then, that when Welsh farmers hit by low beef prices blockaded their ports against the entry of Irish beef, it took the headlines away from the killings in Ulster. "Anyone who messes around with our cows messes around with our lives," an Irish official remarked.

And on the front page of The Irish Times not long ago there was a full article about the potato. Actually, nothing was happening to the potato, but its role in Irish history was being reappraised. The potato, it seemed, was a kind of fool's gold. Its introduction meant that for a century the Irish farmer forgot how to grow anything more dif-

ficult, laying himself open to exploitation.

Dr. Stephen Doyle, a Dublin nutritionist, was quoted as saying that without the potato the Machiavellian activities of the London government and the absentee landlords could never have come to fruition.

Rural attitudes, with their charge of highly conservative Roman Catholicism, make themselves strongly felt in domestic politics. In international affairs, on the other hand, Ireland stands slightly to the left of the rest of the European community, with strong emphasis on cooperation with the Third World.

The two strains rarely collide. The first reception held by the newly opened Soviet Embassy, the social event of the month, went off without a protest. It seemed like longer than a dozen years ago that the visit of a Yugoslav football team drew several hundred Dubliners who stood and said the rosary outside the stadium while the game went on.

On the domestic scene, however, tradition and progress are constantly bumping each other. The government is still vibrating gently from a collision this summer within its own ranks.

The government, which took office last year after 16 years of uninterrupted control by Fianna Fail, is a coalition between Fine Gael, whose tradition is rural and conservative, and the Labor party, which is urban and progressive. Fine Gael is itself increasingly influenced by young and liberal figures, and its leader, Liam Cosgrave, who is tacitly or Premier, is a man combining conservative principles with sufficient political flexibility to keep his coalition together.

"For all her blight and her recent architectural misfits, she is still a very beautiful city, at once the most personal and the most surprising metropolis in Europe."

The British publication Architectural Review has dedicated an entire issue to praising Dublin as one major European city that has not yet lost human dimension. "She is still—just—a living city," it said.

There is shabbiness and decay, but the buildings and squares—Georgian and a special kind of Victorian lightened by an Irish grace—have a dignity that London has all but lost.

Dubliners feel it would be the height of inanity to "take a compliment" by saying, "Why haven't we torn our city down and built a parking lot?" a government minister demanded. "Only because we haven't had the money to do it."

Similarly, the older Dubliners lament the passing of courtesy

from a city that the visitor is brimming over with it.

Michael MacLiammoir, actor and playwright, who has been part of Dublin's literary theatrical scene for more than 50 years, makes denunciations living art.

"If you get into a taxi in Di and the driver opens the door for you and says, 'Where do you want to go, eh?' look at it. Of his hair," he observed. "U. he's like I am and dyes it gray or white. If it's black blond he'll simply growl, 'Ya wanna go?'"

Not long ago, he related took a taxi to the Gate Theatre of which he is co-director. The dialogue went like this:

Driver: Gabe Theatre, ya wanna go there for, Mac?

Mac: I don't do no bloody there. Just look at you, a must tell you I wasn't improv your last TV show. I ha turn you off.

Mac: You were lucky. I ha turn you off.

Driver (arriving): That's pence to you, Mac, sir.

Mac: (Gives him exactly pence.)

Driver: What's this m Where's the tip?

Mac: Apparently we're friends. I never tip my friends.

Israelis Face Anxieties of A New Order

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV (NYT).—A mood in Israel these days appears to have three basic components: anxiety over a renewal of war, resentment of a warning of international support and unhappiness over severe increases in the cost of living.

Of the three, the economic tor, although it is the most immediately felt, appears to be the most easily accepted. If anything, two other threats to Israel's sense of well-being have taken the place of the economic measures decreed by the government earlier this month. At the most conservative estimate, the cost of living is steadily rising since the war year, increase 17 per cent.

Sugar tripled in price, bread 70 per cent, milk 60 per cent, butter 66 per cent, eggs 50 per cent, strictly 66 per cent. Many economists challenge the government's assertion that the rises will add up to only a per-cent increase in the cost of living.

But even near the bottom of the economic scale, among dock workers of the port of Ashdod, there appears to be a belief that, painful as the price increases are, the government has no choice and the Israelis have to endure them.

"We calm our minds by reading to ourselves that no one likes us," said David Teboul, Algerian-born port worker. "It better to live on bread and oil than to depend on those who wish us ill."

The Ashdod dockers and 11 families, almost all of North African origin and considered many Israelis to be less ideologically motivated than the European Jews who founded the state, appeared to be less disturbed by the mounting economic hardships than were middle-class Israelis who have been a price increases have been deducted in Ashdod, as in Tel Aviv but the situation has returned normal, and ships from the nations are being loaded or unloaded in the busy port.

Belief in the priority of defense and faith in the appropriate use of money allocated for the armed forces has eroded in a year among the more highly educated classes. This appears make the higher cost of living more objectionable to them than it is to the Ashdod dockers.

"I trusted the army," said Ruth Goldmann, a Tel Aviv employee. "When you said it for security, we said it's OK. We want to know what it's for. Mrs. Goldmann, like many others in middle-class jobs, so that the price increases would cause her to forego some of the enjoyment of evenings and weekends. The price of gasoline, now \$2 a gallon, has caused many Israelis to curtail sharply the use of their cars. The effect has been noticeable in traffic conditions, particularly on weekends.

In Ashdod, where families are large, workers and housewives talked mainly about saving food and other basics of life. Monthly take-home wages of about \$200—converted at the devalued rate of the pound—have rarely been enough for anything but necessities in Ashdod.

"We must get used to this a well," said a Moroccan-born woman working in the port center. "The last year of crisis has heightened interest in migration to more peaceful and prosperous countries. A significant increase has been recorded. But few of those questioned spoke of it."

"Those who like the country will continue to like it," Mr. Teboul said. "And there are very few here who do not like it."

A Black From Virginia Sums Up His 43 Years in the Soviet Union

MOSCOW (AP).—A black from the state of Virginia has become a Soviet "millionaire"—in a Communist sense, according to Tass.

George Tyntis, who settled here in 1931, was thus described by the Soviet news agency because, "together with other collective farmers, he brought up the income of the farm to a million rubles."

"I regard myself as a millionaire because these resources belong to me just as to any other member of my collective farm," Tass quoted Mr. Tyntis as saying. "We, the working people, own all the national wealth of the Soviet Union."

Tass said that Mr. Tyntis is the livestock expert at the Leninist Collective Farm near Moscow. It said that he is 60 years old and that he originally came to the Soviet Union with a group of American experts to help build up large poultry farms.

"The energetic young livestock expert signed a two-year contract to work in faraway Uzbekistan," Tass said. "His contract was prolonged, and in 1939 Tyntis resolved to remain in the Soviet Union for good," the report said.

Everything Is Not Up to Date in Russian Industry...

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP).—Statistics show the Soviet Union's economy as second in size and strength only to that of the United States. The Russians produce more steel than does the United States. They are the world leaders in hydroelectric power, railroad transportation and coal mining.

Foreigners are impressed by the size and scope of Soviet industry, but they are less interested in, and less able to observe, how that industry actually works.

A Moscow chemist recently provided a glimpse of the inner workings of a Soviet factory.

"I knew a guy who was the head of a shop in the construction plastics combine in Moscow. He thought up a way to save a great deal of very expensive epoxy in the production process—a colossal saving. But he never said anything about it."

New Method

"For one thing, to get a new method like that approved would take, at the very least, six months. Moreover, no one would want to take responsibility for approving a change in the production method. What if it didn't work out? So he just started doing it his new way, quietly, without telling anybody."

"Of course, he started to accumulate a great reserve of epoxy, because he was still receiving the amount he needed for the old process. He used to give it away to people who needed it, or trade some for a bottle of vodka. But then he began to worry about the possibility of a spot inventory check by the authorities. They might say, 'How come you've got all this extra epoxy?' It made him nervous."

The chemist was one of a number of Soviet technicians and administrators who talked of their experiences in Soviet industry in interviews tape-recorded in the Soviet Union, Italy, Israel and the United States. Each of those questioned was asked to describe aspects of the Soviet economy outsiders ordinarily do not see.

Check, Adjust

No generalization could describe Soviet industry. Some modern factories in the Soviet Union compare favorably with any in the West, but many others work like the Moscow construction plastics combine.

An engineer who worked in a Soviet factory, that produced electrical equipment for ocean-going ships described the factory's work:

"I've been working in the technical (i.e., quality) control department... All the factory's production goes through our section. We check that it's working all right, and adjust it when it isn't. In other words, we do more than just look at it."

"Our month goes like this: For the first 20 days of the month, we do absolutely nothing; we wait for various parts to reach us from the different shops, but they all work on the same kind of schedule."

"In the whole factory, on the 1st, 3d, 3d, maybe 4th of the month, everybody is resting up from the rush to fulfill the previous month's plan. All Soviet factories are legally obliged to meet production targets—the plan set for them by central authorities. On the 5th or 6th, people start cranking up to do a little something... but the production lines aren't working yet. On the 10th, maybe the 12th, they start looking for the parts and materials that will go into the month's production..."

Start Producing

"During this first part of the month, they'll also be correcting the mistakes made in the previous month's production... Somewhere around the 15th or 16th, the various shops actually start producing something. But nothing reaches our department that soon."

"Maybe about the 20th, we begin to receive the first finished production for checking. We start working on it at a relaxed pace. But then, somewhere between the 23d and the 26th or so, the storm begins. And then do we work: checking, fixing, adjusting—like crazy."

"It gets more and more intense on the 28th, 30th, 31st if there is one. It's a good month when there's a 31st. Most workers work a shift and a half or two shifts during those last days of the month. Our department works as much as we're needed, sometimes around the clock."

"It's dangerous, of course, but nobody ever says anything about that. At the beginning of the month there are always people around talking about safety, talking about maintenance and all that stuff. But at the end of the month we never see any of those people... they all disappear..."

"So we receive the production right at the end of the month, often on the very last day, and often it doesn't work, something is wrong with it. It often takes us into the first few days of the next month to get it working properly."

"Meanwhile, of course, somebody is waiting for our products. There's a shipyard next to our factory that makes ships using our electrical equipment. Several other shipyards around the country depend on our stuff."

"But we don't ship it out until the very end of the month, maybe even in the first few days of the next month. And a lot of it is crap, because we simply can't check out an entire month's production in a few days... Our mistakes screw up those other factories—they can't do their work without our products."

"You know, there's a popular saying among Soviet workers that I think is very revealing: 'What are they going to do, shoot us? That's what they say when the paint is a little sloppy, or something isn't just as it should be.'"

Reinforced Concrete

A man who worked in a factory that made prefabricated sections of reinforced concrete for the Soviet building industry described that enterprise:

"In our shop we made the metal frames around which the concrete was poured... The shop was all cluttered and confused—there was no production line at all, it seemed. The organization of labor was terrible."

"There was no ventilation. In the winter it was cold and the windows had to be kept closed. When it started to get warmer, the management had to remove the windows, or the workers would break them out themselves."

"A majority of the workers in our shop were women. They did really heavy work, much heavier than they are supposed to, according to the regulations. I was a safety engineer, but there was very little I could do in the way of making things safer..."

41 Hours a Week

"We were supposed to work 41 hours a week, but in fact we worked a lot more. They kept people after work, especially in our shop, and, if they were falling behind the plan, they'd make people work on Saturdays, too. This happened a lot. Instead of having four free Saturdays a month, the way we were

supposed to, we had one or two. They had two plans to fulfill. A production plan, simply square meters of reinforced concrete, and then a 'realization' plan, which stipulated a certain level of sales to construction organizations or to other factories. I worked there for most of 1972, and from month to month they usually fell short in actual production. But they just added the needed amount in their reports, and always fulfilled the plan. On paper."

"But the important thing is that they were putting out defective stuff on purpose. A lot of it wouldn't have qualified for any category of quality. It was junk... The director and other officials always talked openly about the fact that we were producing junk... But the construction organizations had to build their targeted number of apartment houses, so they made do with what we gave them. And it would hold up the required weight; it didn't collapse on them."

"Nevertheless, junk worth 80,000 to 100,000 rubles (\$108,000 to \$135,000, at the official exchange rate) was returned to the factory

every year by users who refused to accept it. But we had a very clever lawyer at the factory who could juggle with this and bring the figure of reported returns down to about 30,000 rubles' worth. He did this in various ways."

Deals, Adjustments

"For example, the people who got the stuff had only a certain amount of time in which to complain about it. If they missed the deadline, they were stuck with it. Or the lawyer could make various kinds of deals and adjustments to keep the users happy..."

"We had a huge turnover of workers. There were 480 positions for workers in the factory, and during 1972, about 500 people were hired, and the same number quit. There were some senior workers, brigade leaders and so on, who had been there for many years. They were the most important workers."

"But a lot of the others would just come for a couple of months, see how hard it was, and move on to another job."

...But in Some Fields, Soviet Products Are Impressive

MOSCOW (WP).—An aspect of Soviet industry that strikes foreigners is its ability to produce impressive products, at least in some fields, despite problems in the country's economic system.

The quality of Soviet tanks is beyond dispute; rockets and bombs also seem to work reasonably well. At industrial exhibits in the West, Soviet products sometimes look as good as equivalent Western equipment, or better.

Interviews with Soviet technicians and administrators suggest that the achievements of Soviet military industry can be attributed to a huge concentration of resources coupled with rigid quality control. An engineer from a factory that made electrical equipment for ships, including ships for the Soviet Navy, explained:

"Curiously, the standards for ordinary production and the standards for military production are identical—what changes is how strictly they are adhered to. In our factory, it would have been simply impossible to maintain the high level of quality control on all our production that we

achieved on our military orders..."

"The bosses all listen when the customer is from the navy... The navy people don't mess around. An ordinary customer is different. You can say, 'Take it easy, we'll have it ready for you tomorrow,' things like that, but the navy man won't listen to that kind of talk."

"The stuff we made for the military was much better than the ordinary production simply because we checked every single part, every detail as it was put together. Of course, it took much longer to make it that way—twice as long, maybe three times—because we checked it all out so carefully..."

Showpiece Factories

The Soviet Defense Ministry stations officers in the factories that produce armaments and other equipment for the military, and these officers are empowered to reject any item they find unsatisfactory. In effect, this gives the military a virtually unlimited budget to maintain the quality of equipment made for it, while the civilian economy must accept vastly lower standards.



Woman checks wiring of car on Soviet assembly line.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

THIRD ANNIVERSARY DEC. 2nd 1974

Tremendous change in the nation's prosperity and the health and education of its people has been wrought in the three years since seven Gulf Emirates formed the sovereign, independent, federal state of the United Arab Emirates.

The rulers of the UAE under the leadership of Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, have used the revenue from oil to achieve rapid internal development in communications, industrial projects, housing and welfare.

The achievements have surpassed the ambitions of

February, 1968, when Sheikh Zayed and Sheikh Rashid of Dubai met on the border of the two Emirates and decided to merge their Emirates into a Federation to which the other states of the Lower Gulf were invited to adhere.

By February 27 of that same year the rulers of the nine Lower Gulf states—Bahrain and Qatar, as well as the seven states which now comprise the United Arab Emirates—signed an agreement in principle to form a "Federation of Arab Emirates." Three years of exhaustive discussion fol-

lowed and, by the summer of 1971, Bahrain and Qatar had made clear their preference for separate independent statehood.

But in July, 1971, the rulers of six of the Emirates—Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm al Qaiwain—gave their approval for the Provisional Constitution of the UAE and this was promulgated with the declaration of full independence on December 2, 1971. The seventh member, Ras al Khaimah, was to join in February, 1972.

The machinery of federal

government has been established, the nation's resources developed and the UAE has become a strong voice in world affairs. The rulers, gathered together in the Supreme Council, have constantly sought cooperation with other nations as well as looking towards the material needs of their people.

They are perhaps proudest of the progress made in the fields of education and health, the caring for the human resources needed to manage the nation's prosperity.

Educational Progress throughout the UAE

No assessment of the astonishing progress in education throughout the UAE is possible without some knowledge of the beginnings. In 1952, not one school in the accepted sense of the word existed in the area. Mulla's intoned the Koran by rote to groups of boys, occasionally teaching the odd brighter pupil to write, but literacy was a privilege of the few, not for want of intelligence but of demand.

The Koran offered everything necessary in a simple, hard and satisfying life; a

ern standards and incorporate up-to-date teaching methods and aids.

Modern maths have been introduced. The teaching of integrated science is under urgent study.

Dubai also reflects the drive towards higher education, adding new schools every year to its impressive range of primary and secondary schools, teacher training centres, technical and trade schools and business and post-secondary study courses.

Sharjah, the pioneer not only with the first school but

basics before they make choices at a higher educational level.

Furthermore, the provision of top administrative talent in all spheres is the prime aim of the Federal Educational Ministry.

Part of the big budget increase has gone on sending some 1,300 students to universities and colleges abroad, an increase of 50 per cent over 1973.

The base of local tuition is being broadened by four junior University Colleges planned for next year. They

women to sit and wait for the return of their fishermen husbands.

The two new TV and Radio complexes in Abu Dhabi have already incorporated an educational broadcast capacity in their plans and direct transmission to school and community centres will play a vital part, with closed circuit TV, in broadcast education.

The target date for the future University of the Gulf, which will serve the area from Bahrain to Oman, is now the early 1980s but with overall progress so far it is possible that the date will be bettered.



Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates.

Government Provides Free Health Care

Any visitor from the most remote hospitals in the world cannot fail to be impressed with Dubai's Rashid Hospital, opened last year, for it is a graceful testament to the progress being made in the health services of all the Emirates.

Wide, light corridors, finished to the highest clinical standards, open onto bright, cheerful and roomy wards, operating rooms and consulting areas. The comprehensive, 400-bed complex covers treatment for in and out-patients in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, orthopedics, intensive care, in fact all but the most ultra-sophisticated medical areas.

The hospital is a prime example of the way individual Emirates services are being meshed with Federal facilities as the UAE Government moves towards maximum integration.

It was designed to include a considerable expansion capacity and by 1976 the pediatric unit will be increased by 60 beds, a 32-

bed geriatric unit will be designed to treat and rehabilitate older male patients along with a physiotherapy department and a 38-bed, short-stay psychiatric ward. When the X-ray department is enlarged all but a few of the patients will be examined on site, reducing the need to send some patients to overseas hospitals.

The accident/emergency department is also to be enlarged. In all, the sixteen separate clinic areas, covering dentistry, ante-natal treatment, dermatology, general medicine, surgery, orthopedics, ENT, pediatrics and gynaecology, together with the nursing school and original and encouraging research into human corneal transplants from the eye of the humpback whale make Rashid Hospital an important factor in the rapid growth of UAE health services.

Growth is the key word and the two main hospitals in Abu Dhabi, the Abu Dhabi and the Al Ain, themselves comprehensive and

well-equipped, are soon to be augmented by five more, serving specific areas of the Emirates and freely available to the rest of the Federation.

Every citizen of the UAE, indeed any person falling ill whilst in the Emirates, is entitled to full medical treatment free of charge. If it is felt necessary to refer the patient to a foreign hospital, that facility, too, is free. This, the most all-embracing health service anywhere in the world, is one reason for the veritable explosion in health activities.

Abu Dhabi's Beach Hospital, ready for occupation in mid-1975, is the first of the five ultra-modern complexes to be built and the first phase, costing DH21 million, will include maternity, gynaecological and pediatric facilities in its 165-bed general hospital capacity. Next in line is the Al Ain Small Hospital. Originally designed for 60 beds, it will soon accommodate 120 patients, with an extension capacity of a further 132. Mid-1975 is also the

target date for this DH 60 million project.

When finished it will include accident, maternity, pediatric, isolation and surgical departments within its general hospital range as well as support services such as specialist-manned poly-clinics. Full accommodation is to be provided for doctors, nurses and allied staff.

In the specialist sector, the completion of the As-Saad TB Hospital, located 10 miles from Al Ain, will add a further dimension to the UAE's health services. The first stage will be ready by next summer.

The most important additions to the UAE's hospital range will be ready in 1979. The first, designed to be one of the biggest hospitals in the Arabian Gulf and one of the best equipped in the world, is the 500-bed complex sited half-way between Abu Dhabi town and the airport and which will be called Abu Dhabi Grand Hospital.

It will cover the whole

spectrum of medical, surgical, examination and research needs, supported by a network of allied clinics, specialist-manned and functioning out from the main areas.

Deep research into the project included the aid of the United Nations and specialist organizations, with other expert advice sought from all over the world. It will be joined in the same year by the Al Ain Grand Hospital, a scaled-down twin of the Abu Dhabi institution. With half the bed capacity, Al Ain Grand will be, nonetheless, quite as impressive.

The hospitals in the other Emirates cannot compare, but there is little reason why they should for the time being. Road communication is now simple and efficient and the use of helicopters makes quick transfer of cases to major centres relatively easy. Nevertheless, large modern hospitals and clinics exist in strategic sites across the Emirates. Some have been financed by Kuwait, others by Iran. Umm al Qaiwain's hospital, built by the Abu Dhabi Department of Health, was financed personally by the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed. The whole of Sharjah's health system is under review to embrace future needs as the sheer population implications of the oil strikes become pressingly clear.

The glamorous image created by the hospital plan tends to blur the efforts to bring medical care to the nomadic peoples. The Federal Ministry has embarked upon an imaginative scheme to provide strategically-sited poly-clinics in enough numbers to cover the daily medical needs of the whole of the outlying population, including those on the many tiny islands dotted along the coast.

The newly-created villages in the rural development plan will contain more comprehensive poly-clinic facilities and this year, Abu Dhabi and Dubai between them have opened over a score of new medical centres in the remoter areas, eliminating as they build many of the traditional, but dangerous "home cures."

In all, Federal aims are specific. The Government is dedicated to the principle that every citizen, resident or person working in the country has the right to the best medical service available, free of charge.



code to live by and a standard to aim at. But the outside world began to close in on the area and the movement towards higher education began in Sharjah modestly enough with one school of 450 pupils, building up slowly across the Emirates through the late 1960s, then accelerating dramatically as oil gradually increased its imperative demands and the Union its Federal responsibilities.

Since the shift into higher gear in 1969, schools built and available for primary, secondary and adult education have increased by almost 300 per cent, teachers by 350 per cent while adult literacy centers have trebled.

The early drive was quantitative, aimed as much at persuading the people of the value of education, as at education itself. Now, the 1971 Act has made formal education compulsory throughout the Emirates from the age of six onwards and the emphasis is subtly changing to a qualitative one, with efforts to develop specialization at an early age. On the horizon is the goal of a University of the Gulf.

In Abu Dhabi alone ten new schools have been built in 1974, not as additions to present institutions, but as replacements to keep pace with increasingly sophisticated demands. They are fully equipped to mod-

also a girls' school, trade school, vocational centre and teacher training school, has now 8,200 pupils under training, including 3,600 girls as against a total of 500 male and female pupils in 1958.

To add to the 110 schools throughout the Union, ten more schools, primary and secondary, are underway in the Northern Emirates with traditional needs often dictating the types of centres upon which each Emirate will concentrate. Ras al Khaimah, agriculturally orientated, Dubai and Sharjah leaning more to the commercial, Abu Dhabi heavily vocational and technical with Fujairah, Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain combining all elements into their systems.

More than matching the explosion of activity, the DH 200,000,000 Federal budget of 1974 doubles that of 1973 and averages DH 3,300 for each of the 60,000 students. The shift in curricula emphasis and the need for further expansion as the nomadic tribes of the desert regions are settled is likely to mean future budgets which will dwarf the 1974 figure.

Existing junior secondary schools and those under construction will expand vocational studies with carpentry, electrical theory and subjects like plumbing being taught to equip the students with certain modern

will comprise another teacher training school, a centre for engineering study with particular emphasis on oil, a business and commerce college and another Centre for Islamic Studies to join the one already completed. All will have boarding facilities for transfer students from all over the UAE.

The Centres for Islamic Studies are designed to produce leaders in science, medicine, economics and engineering whose up-to-date knowledge in their specialties is balanced by a deep appreciation of their Islamic backgrounds, history and culture.

Great emphasis is also being placed upon the role of women in the future of the UAE and education is now mandatory for girls as well as boys. Some of their traditional roles will undoubtedly change, but they will take up the new challenge in their own way while preserving the customs and manners of their heritage. The transition will be a natural progression and Muslim States such as Kuwait, Bahrain and Iraq have proved that women can take a much larger place in a developing society.

The provision of a female adult educational centre at Delma Island was the result of a demand by the women themselves. They wanted to break with the island's tradition which was for the



Energy Crisis...

Despite President Ford's earlier warnings that the enormous increase in oil prices imposed by the international oil cartel can only "disturb the world economy, run the risk of worldwide depression and threaten the breakdown of world order and safety," his administration continues to delay and vacillate on its policy for dealing with the energy crisis.

The President has been unwilling to go to Congress and the nation and fight for programs strong enough to give some hope of coping with the grave threats of which he has warned. It is difficult to know whether he does not believe his own dire predictions or is unwilling to risk defeat if he asks Congress for measures that are likely to be politically unpopular and economically painful. But the pains for this country and the entire world economy will be far worse if the United States proves incapable of the disciplined action it urges upon others.

In a remarkably blunt statement last week, chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board said he was skeptical that President Ford's voluntary program for reducing oil consumption would work. If it does not, Mr. Burns said, U.S. "rhetoric" for conservation in other industrial countries would be "ridiculed all over the world." But unless conservation forces down oil prices, he added, "I see very little hope for the world we are living in."

The kind of minimal measures the United States has taken thus far cannot break the

world oil cartel or stanch the massive transfer of money—and power—to the Middle East. The only chance of bringing down world oil prices, as the Federal Reserve chairman rightly says, is for the United States to bring down its own demand—and hence its oil imports—by 15 or 20 per cent. Such a reduction, backed by comparable cuts in other industrial states, would impose extreme pressures on the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, already operating at less than three-fourths of capacity.

But the goal for conservation indicated by chairman Burns goes far beyond anything the Ford administration has yet proposed; the President continues to talk of a reduction of a mere million barrels a day in 1975—and not an absolute reduction at that but only a drop from what the rising trend in U.S. consumption would otherwise be.

A conservation program strong enough to break the cartel oil price and shield the Western world from looming disaster will certainly require such tougher governmental measures as higher taxes on gasoline, or on imported oil, or on automobiles according to their weight or horsepower. Gasoline rationing may also be necessary, together with more basic, long-run programs to remedy wasteful energy use in industry, housing and commercial structures and transportation. It is past time, as Mr. Burns put it, "that we moved from the rhetoric to the reality of project independence."

...Inflationary Slump?

The three dominant and concurrent problems affecting the economy are inflation, recession and the energy crisis. Until recently, President Ford had insisted that inflation was the "Number One" problem. He accorded a lower priority to recession and unemployment, while lavishing much alarm but little action on the energy crisis. Now that the economic indicators have compelled the President and his advisers to give as high a priority to recession as to inflation, the initial Ford economic policy has been weakened but it has not been really changed.

The basic Ford policy mix, following his economic "summit," was threefold: to keep fiscal and monetary policy tight, to forswear control of wages or prices, and to depend on voluntary measures to curb energy use. The President has still not abandoned that combination, but the speed and force with which the recession is developing, and the dangers stemming from the world oil situation, are at least forcing some of his aides to an agonized reappraisal of what was a fundamentally misconceived policy. Thus far, policy change has merely taken the form of a decision not to chop federal expenditures all the way below \$300

billion, and to adopt a somewhat less restrictive monetary policy. Anything resembling wage and price restraints has not yet received serious presidential consideration. Firm government action to curb wasteful energy use still awaits presidential decision. Perhaps a change is coming, but excessive delay will be costly.

What is needed now is a whole new policy mix—a fiscal and monetary policy that will help prevent recession from degenerating into depression; an active incomes policy to bring inflation under firmer and quicker control, and a real start on project independence—to bring down world oil prices and shield this country and others from a rapidly worsening payments crisis that could lead to international financial and political catastrophe.

A program to conserve energy, as through building a better mass transportation system, and expand alternative energy supplies should be conceived as a crucial element in checking long-run inflation, creating new job opportunities and safeguarding the national and world economy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Haile Selassie's Life

Is it conceivable that despite official denials the young officers who direct Ethiopia's revolution intend to add former Emperor Haile Selassie to some 60 victims already dispatched by firing squads? At 82, the deposed Negus cannot pose a threat to the military regime. What will provoke civil strife and build a formidable long-run threat to the ruling provisional military council is a continuation of the bloodbath.

Friendly countries have a responsibility to

exert every effort to persuade Brig. Gen. Teferi Benti, the new head of government, and his colleagues not only to spare the helpless monarch's life but to stop the killing. Leading that effort ought to be the member states of the Organization of African Unity, which would never have come into existence at Addis Ababa in 1963 without the masterful diplomacy of Haile Selassie.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Purchasing Deals

Having made a killing last year by fast forward purchasing of North American grain, the Russians have now scooped part of the world sugar bowl by discreetly buying big at the right time. It is a chastening thought that the comrades seem to be better than many of our capitalists at playing the free market. A pity the Kremlin doesn't run a course for Western businessmen.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

U.S.-China Relations

From their (Chinese) side the detente was not simply that of two independent nations trying to settle their differences but of one independent state and another whose full unity and independence was still being impeded by the action of the other. The importance of Taiwan in Chinese minds was made clear from the start. In the communiqué of February, 1972, it was defined as "the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations" between China and the United States. The Chinese have not found cause to revise those words since then nor could one expect any future government in

Peking to see the matter in a different light. American recognition of the regime of Chiang Kai-shek is not simply in their eyes a regrettable preference by the United States from which they must be weaned but is indubitably interference by a foreign power in China's own affairs.

—From the Times (London).

The Mideast

Israel's isolation is on one vital aspect more apparent than real—that respect being the commitment of the strongest power on earth to protecting Israel. But the European states have a real obligation not to leave America with the task of finding a Middle Eastern settlement unsaid. Israel is an extension of Europe, historically and culturally. Although we must have peaceful relations with the oil-producing states, this should never be sought in ways that might risk the safety of an Israel living within its agreed frontiers. Ultimately, Israel should be able to live in neighborly cooperation with all its Arab neighbors, including those in the symbolic city of Jerusalem: We believe there is nothing impossible in this aim.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 2, 1899

LONDON.—The Morning Post says: "We learn on excellent authority that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, our war correspondent, who is now a prisoner of the Boers in Pretoria, is quite unimpaired. Mr. Churchill was taken prisoner while leading to the wounded after an attack on an armored train by the Boers."

Fifty Years Ago

December 2, 1924

LONDON.—An attempt made on the life of Lord Allenby, British high commissioner, by Egyptian Nationalists in Cairo early this morning was foiled by an alert sentry. The sentry discovered two natives in the garden of the residence and fired on them. The men fled and escaped by jumping into the Nile.



America's Calamity Howlers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The dilemma in Washington these days is that half the politicians seem to be evading the harsh economic facts, while the other half are exaggerating the gloom and almost talking us into a depression.

The reporters and editors are equally baffled by this puzzle. They remember that it was the famous optimists who misled the country in the real depression of the 1930s, but as William Manchester reminds us in his magnificent narrative history of the last 40 years ("The Glory and the Dream"), the GNP was down to \$41 billion in 1932 and the average weekly wage of those lucky enough to find jobs was \$12.21.

Now the situation is awkward and in the automobile towns it is alarming, but the calamity howlers are adding to the depression psychology and making things even worse than they need to be.

For example, many companies now seem to be holding back on essential purchases for fear of what might happen in 1975. And there is upward pressure on both prices and wages in the belief that President Ford will finally be forced to adopt wage and price controls. In short, many people are beginning to act on their fears, which are worse than the facts.

Little Jitters

Washington is a little jittery, too. Because everybody who has a pain sooner or later comes here to complain about it, the capital has a tendency to think everybody has a pain. Accordingly, it is not a bad idea to assume here that nothing is ever quite as good or as bad as Washington thinks it is—leaving out Nixon, of course, who was worse.

Not so long ago, normally sensible people here were depressing the country with horror stories about automation throwing millions of men and women out of work, about the menace of the Soviet-Soviet alliance, about the missile gap, the Sputnik gap, the generation gap and the racial gap. But automation seems to be working a lot better than the Sino-Soviet alliance and the Communists, far from out-producing us, as Khrushchev promised, are now trying to figure out how to get the food and advanced technology of the United States.

A little adjustment of the gloom, therefore, may be in order. America is not weak and sick, as it was in 1932, but nervous. It is strong, but it has a hangover. It has been spending too much, going too fast, living too high and the bills are now coming in from the credit-card companies. This is not primarily a Gerald Ford problem, though it might help if he stayed around and struggled with it, but a national problem, involving decades of waste and illusion.

It is popular now to say that "you can't indict a whole nation," and it is obviously easier to blame the President, Congress or the press, but our present difficulties are not merely political but philosophical. Even while they blame Ford or George Meany, most thoughtful men and women here recognize the general nature of the present American condition.

Unprepared Nation

Nothing in the American experience has prepared our people for precisely the mixture of monetary inflation and economic recession, four-fold increases in petroleum prices and worldwide shortages of food now disrupting the life and politics of the nations. But over 100 years ago, Emerson and the other philosophers of a simpler age were defining the principles that govern people in their private and communal lives. They were saying that people had to be responsible for their acts and were rewarded or punished accordingly.

"Every excess causes a defect; every defect an excess," Emerson foretold in his essay on "Compensation." In the end, he added, one way or another, "every secret is told, every crime is punished, every virtue rewarded, in silence and certainly. . . . If the good is there, so is the evil; if the good is so, the evil is; if the good is so, the evil is; if the good is so, the evil is." And then, almost as if he had anticipated Richard Nixon over a century ago, Emerson concluded: "The farmer imagines power and pride are fine things but the

President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly cost him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes. To preserve for a short time so conspicuous an appearance before the world, he is content to eat dust before the real masters who stand erect behind the throne. . . . This law writes the laws of cities and nations. It is vain to build or plot or combine against it."

There is anxiety in America now because, or so it seems here, we have violated this hard simple law. Things simply refuse to be mismanaged for long without

trouble. Turn the world as you will, it tends to balance itself, in reward or retribution. This is what is happening in America now. It is having to adjust to a world that has taken America's own ideals of equality, profit, supply and demand quite seriously, and it is a very painful process.

The oil-producing nations are saying it's their turn now. They are selling what the industrial world needs at the highest price they can get. The sugar producers, the coal miners, the bauxite merchants, the cigar-

makers, the newsprint manufacturers, the farmers, the food processors, the supermarkets and the pro quartermasters are all charging whatever the market will bear.

So things are a little mixed up and everybody is looking for painless solutions and hoping to get back to where we were before, with cheap gas and 96 fancy new models to choose from. But it's not on, folks. That world has gone. We're going to have to make do and mend for a while, but this is a very strong country, and it will get along if we don't talk ourselves into a mess.

The Gods That Are Failing

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—I have recently been struck by the number of Europeans who profess pessimism about the American economic picture.

It is instantly repeated that the American economic picture is far brighter than Europe's—that the United States has immense natural wealth and requires only minimal discipline to regain its self-sufficiency—that its manufacturing capacity is vibrant—that striking gains have been made in easing racial strains which threatened the social fabric—that one university campus after another is again tranquil and that, thanks to steady government pressure, the ghastly drug menace has been reduced.

Two Tin Gods

The answer to Europeans is not as neat and logical as they would prefer. To begin with, although we are all democracies with varying emphases and particular idiosyncrasies of method, a gap in understanding splits the Atlantic. West Germany is by nature more disciplined than America—France has a greater tradition of professional public servants who emerge from the grand écoles, especially the relatively new National School of Administration, and spend their lives in the civil service or politics. There is little comprehension

by disputes and almost wholly dependent on foreign trade in order to survive.

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of what often seems to Europeans rather slipshod system of choosing American leaders, some of whom have had little other than regional experience.

But what is simply not appreciated is the enormous damage to American self-confidence caused by wounds inflicted by Vietnam, our first "lost" war, and by Watergate, which offends the Puritan ethic handed down by our forefathers. Scandals and defeats don't seriously disturb experienced, cynical old nations like here. The combined shock to our own illusions about ourselves is rarely understood.

And when it is contended that the United States is its own market and has slight real need for overseas commercial exchanges, Europeans tend to forget how quintessentially important these are to the financing of the free world's defense, on which they (as well as we) depend. Without the small percentage of U.S. foreign trade, Washington's overseas military expenditure would be promptly curtailed.

Comprehension Gap

Finally, few of our allies understand that most Americans have been worshipping at the altars of two tin gods for the better part of this century: the Wall Street Stock Exchange, and the Detroit automobile industry. The Paris Bourse or Renault works as well as anything in comparison. Their role in France's development is subsidiary.

But both the U.S. gods are now failing. Wall Street has slipped down and down, and although it looks good compared to the London shares market, it has seeped a good deal of the normal psychological confidence natural to Americans.

Detroit is in bed with a serious case of pneumonia—automotive plants are laying off workers by the thousands. This not only affects the individuals and labor unions involved—it has strange repercussions on the collective national psyche.

So the primordial fact remains that Americans are exceedingly discouraged. One has only to look at any day's budget of reports from the mass media to confirm this. It may seem odd to Europeans, who are accustomed to living on more of a hand-to-mouth basis and who also feel closer to the front lines of international confrontation.

They are disturbed and somewhat feel unduly exposed when they hear Americans musing a steady diet of gloom. But there are explanations for this gloom and it is well for our allies to know what they are.

Letters

Baader-Meinhof Gang

There is a small plaque on the wall of a one-story, red-brick U.S. Army building in Heidelberg, West Germany, that looks more like a trophy for winning a volleyball tournament than the military epitaph for the three American soldiers killed by the Baader-Meinhof gang bomb blast of May, 1972.

Most Americans and Western Europeans who have read about the recent killing of Chief Judge von Drenkmann in West Berlin, the new wave of political terrorism and the resulting police round-up of suspected terrorist sympathizers in West Germany have either never known or have forgotten that Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof and their group conspired and successfully blew up two U.S. defense installations: one in downtown Frankfurt and one in Heidelberg, where three servicemen instantly met their deaths. Ironically, the U.S. Army tried to forget too, because it took them nearly one year to erect a tall cyclone fence around the front of the Heidelberg building to insure that another Volkswagen bus filled with 500 pounds of explosives would never park alongside its front door again.

Obviously, the disciples of the gang did not forget their struggling competitors sitting in jail. During February and March of 1974, West German authorities found an arms cache and rooted out another group of terrorists linked to a plan designed to spring the gang from jail. Now, the killing of Chief Judge von Drenkmann has kicked off a new wave of investigation, pre-dawn searches and arrests that would make any civil liberties lawyer cringe. These preventive crackdowns have naturally brought quick cries of repression from left-wing students and have given the concept of a free West German society a black eye.

But the acts of the self-styled terrorists, preying on a society which gives them the freedom to attack it, have gone far beyond the point of creative student anarchy, forcing the tolerance of the law, the universities and their communities to shrink. Their cold-blooded acts only serve to feed and attract the wanton minds of young conspiracy thinkers who want to believe the society is against them.

Lawyers for the Baader-Meinhof group have repeatedly told the press that certain members of the gang have been subject to cruel mistreatment, submitted from one high security prison to another and forced to attend psychiatric "deprogramming" sessions while in confinement. One of the group, Holger Meins, died as a result of a hunger strike, bringing on the killing of Chief Judge von Drenkmann in retaliation.

Unlike the Arab terrorists or the various brands of communism preying on the West German youth, the Baader-Meinhof group and their spin-off do not state their objectives and political goals. Their acts only reveal that they wish to destroy the very society which lets them walk the streets and keeps their jailed brothers and sisters alive if they want to stay that way.

Perhaps after Mr. Sartre and Mr. Baader have their tête-à-tête we will find out what they are struggling for. If there is injustice, we will find out too. ERIC EHRMANN, Paris.

Mr. Ehrmann, an intelligence analyst, worked in the building which was blown up in Heidelberg.

Gen. Brown

I wonder if Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has ever looked at it this way. If the remarks he made about "Jewish influence" in this country were true, he'd be out of a job. Right? HOWARD WHITMAN, Palm Beach, Fla.

A Price Rise In Oil Hide Behind a Cr

By Joseph Kraf

KUWAIT.—The oil-producing countries here on the Persian Gulf are preparing a Christmas present for consumers in the United States and the rest of the world. At their next meeting in mid-December, the producers are going to announce 1975 price schedule which look like a reduction. In fact new arrangements will probably mean an increase in prices.

Behind the confusion is an arcane system of oil pricing that has developed over the years on the basis of the crude oil in the posted price, now a production cost. All those countries like to see the posted price as if it were true price, in fact it is a point of reference for three considerations that determine real price of oil.

First, there are the royalties that the oil companies to the right to extract oil. This is a fixed percentage of the oil price.

Second, there are the royalties that the producing countries on the oil companies. These are a percentage of the price minus royalties and cost of production, which is calculated at around 10 cents a barrel.

Buy-Back Price

Finally, there is the buy-back price—a concept developed by the oil companies, last year, as 60 per cent of the overall price of the oil. The buy price, which is what the oil companies pay the countries for 60 per cent of the oil produced is also set at a portion of the price.

Throughout most of the year, the producing countries have been keeping the posted price stable. Thus, the Shah of Iran and Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani of Saudi Arabia claim they are not pushing prices. But behind the scene, the posted price, they have been adjusting and readjusting royalty and buy-back rates in that inevitably mean higher prices.

As 1974 began, the posted price for basic crude oil was \$11.65 a barrel. The royalty was 12.5 per cent, the tax was 56 per cent, the buy-back price was 63 per cent of the price. That meant an average cost of \$9.28 a barrel to the oil companies; they sold the oil to refineries at \$9.65 a barrel.

At a meeting of the oil-producing countries in Vienna in October, new terms were set: royalty rate was lifted by a third to 18.75 per cent, tax rate was raised by half fifth to 63.75 per cent. All posted price and buy-back stayed constant, the average to the companies went up to a barrel. The sales price rose about 50 cents to \$10.15.

Tax Rate Goes Up

In the middle of last month the six oil-producing states the Persian Gulf met again to agree in principle a 4 per cent increase in the tax rate. This time the price comes down by 40 cents a barrel—thus seeming to claim the price for the countries that are reducing prices. But the rate goes up by more than 40 cents to 63 per cent, royalty rate goes up by about 50 cents to 18.75 per cent. The back price rises slightly to 60 per cent of posted price.

The cost to the companies for that formula would rise to \$10.35 a barrel. The sales would probably come out at least \$10.65 a barrel—a rise about a dollar over last year.

The latest readjustments been put into practice only in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. But the odds are that new schedule will become a reality. The Shah of Iran told in an interview in Tehran other day that he was prepared to go along with the Saudi. What all this means is the thundering about oil prices. The fundamental is now in to halt the upward slide—to stabilize prices. Probably only way to do that is to let the thundering and begin dialogue between the producers and consuming nations.

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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Albany 9-2000	20 103 1/2 103 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	15 99 1/2 99 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	10 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	5 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	3 84 1/2 84 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	2 84 1/2 84 1/2	0
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Albany 9-2000	10 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
Albany 9-2000	5 101 1/2 101 1/2	0
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SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

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Insurance Stocks

(Continued on Page 11, Col.

Academy's Grp 1 1/2 2 1/2 + 1/2

Aldrich Ins 12 2 1/2 2 1/2 + 1/2

American Ins 12 2 1/2 2 1/2 + 1/2

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

Vikings Rout Saints, Bills Blank Colts

A grainy, black and white photograph of a football game. A player in a light-colored jersey with the number 41 is on the ground, being attended to by several other players. The scene is on a grassy field with a dark background.

ELUSIVE—USC's Anthony Davis takes the second-half kickoff through the entire Notre Dame team for touchdown.

touchdowns—a school record for most scoring passes thrown in a game that he shares with three other Trojans. He has now thrown 31 career touchdowns to surpass the record of 30 held by Jimmy Jones (1969)—

The Notre Dame secondary, comprised of only one senior, a junior, a sophomore and a freshman, seemed befuddled in the second half as McKay and Shelton Diggs fooled them with clever routes. And Haden was right on target.

© Los Angeles Times.

Crimson Tide Beats Auburn

Oklahoma 44, Oklahoma St. 13
Joe Washington returned a punt 57 yards for a score and zip-ped five yards for another yesterday in a sudden five-touchdown outburst that gave unbeaten Oklahoma, trailing by three points late in the third quarter, a 44-13

United Press International.

**and Cooper is flipped over
first down during game.**

The Dodgers, who last year acquired Jimmy Wynn, the center-fielder, and Mike Marshall, Cy Young Award-winner, at the winter meetings, are in the market for another pitcher with Tommy John's arm operation still

a question mark. General manager Al Campanis is known to covet Joe Coleman, Detroit right-hander. The Tigers have begun what looks to be a major housecleaning, unloading shortstop Ed Brinkman for Nate Colbert, the slumping San Diego first baseman

BOOT HILL BOWL
 Washburn 21, Midkiff 14
NCAA College Playoffs
 Central Michigan 20, Boise et 6
 Tennessee 24, Wake Forest 14
 Arizona 27, Slippery Rock 14
 Nevada-Las Vegas 33, Alcorn St. 22
 Louisiana Tech 27, W. Carolina 7
EAST
 Navy 19, Army 6
 Boston Coll. 8, Holy Cross 6
SOUTHERN
 Alabama 17, Auburn 18
 Georgia Tech 24, Georgia 14
 Florida 31, Miami (Fla.) 7
 LSU 24, Mississippi 14
 Louisville 18, West Texas St. 8
 Mississippi 20, Tulane 10
 Tampa, Fla. 14, A&M 13
 Tennessee 21, Vanderbilt 21
Southwest
 Oklahoma 49, Oklahoma St. 13
 Baylor 24, Rice 13
 Tulsa 38, Houston 14
 Arizona 18, Arizona St. 6
West
 Southern Cal. 55, Notre Dame 24

Associated Press.

UNSUREDULED BOUT—Sid Going of the New Zealand All-Blacks (left) and Roger Utty of the Barbarians battle during their rugby match in London. They drew. 13-13.

